

SPORTS ILLUSTRATED

MAY 27, 1957

a Time Inc. weekly publication

25 CENTS
\$7.50 A YEAR

INDIANAPOLIS

PREVIEW OF ^{THE}'500

JIM BRYAN

National Champion Driver



Beatings prove they're unbeatable— GOODYEAR'S NEW 3-T NYLON CORD TIRES!



STRONGER ON THE INSIDE! We told the driver to try and wreck a set of Goodyear 3-T Nylon tires in an 8-hour run at 36 miles per hour over this stump-studded timber tract. We scuffed up the tires—but didn't break a single 3-T Nylon Cord!



SAFER ON THE OUTSIDE! The Twin-Grip tread steps you up to 24% quicker. The extra stopping power of these two independent treads kept Goodyear Engineer Mel Wilson from harm, while the car with ordinary-type tires crashed into a dummy.

MORE PEOPLE RIDE ON GOODYEAR TIRES THAN ON ANY OTHER KIND!
Watch "The Goodyear Playhouse" on TV Sunday—4-12 P.M., E.S.T.

Goodyear's Triple-Tough, Triple-Tempered 3-T Nylon Cord tires are now available at sensationally new low prices.

Now you can buy a Goodyear 3-T Nylon Cord tire at the lowest price ever.

Goodyear's exclusive 3-T Nylon Cord is not ordinary nylon cord. 3-T Nylon Cord is triple-tempered in a patented process involving precisely controlled Tension, Temperature and Time—for maximum strength and resiliency.

And besides greater strength inside, you get new safety outside, too, in the Twin-Grip tread design with its two fully independent tread surfaces.

Goodyear's 3-T Nylon Cord is your best bet against all kinds of road hazards. And, now—thanks to an ever-increasing demand—you can buy it at the lowest price ever!

What's more you get Goodyear's famous Lifetime Guarantee. See your Goodyear dealer as quickly as you can. Goodyear, Akron 16, Ohio.



Look for this Goodyear dealer sign for better tire values...
better tire care... convenient credit terms.

NEW 3-T NYLON CUSTOM SUPER-CUSHION

GOODYEAR

Super-Cushion, 3-T, the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.



MAY 27, 1967
Volume 8, Number 23

Advertisements on page 7

COVER: Jim Bryan
Photograph by Phil Roth

The man at the wheel of the Dean Van Lier Special on this week's cover was the champion U.S. driver for 1966 and this carries No. 1 on the nose he drives exclusively for Owner Al Dean. For a description of how he plans to drive the Indianapolis Speedway at next week's "500," see page 18.

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SPEED—AND INDIANAPOLIS

The tragedy of Mike Midget was still on the tongues of world leaders on the top U.S. drivers began to qualify for the "500." By KENNETH RUSSELL

IN A PARIS WOOD

The Bois de Boulogne has something for both Parisians and tourists. ROBERT DUBOIS presents it in COLOR, and HORACE BUTTON writes the story

THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF SPORT

Co-eds go sailing in the spring . . . sports car fans launch a readers' version of the grand tour . . . how to choose a balloon

THE RULES IS RESTORED

WARRICK TOMPA tells how a trainer and a jockey lifted a temperamental champion to new heights in Purina's 31st Freshman

DON HOAK: THEN AND NOW

Cincinnati's fiery third baseman proves that something as simple as a new stance can affect the entire personal race. By RAY TIERRELL

ONE TOWN'S SECRET

An old-fashioned formula for blood pays off in Winston, Conn. DONALD BULL reports on how it is done

PART III: THE LADY AND THE TROUT

JOHN McDONALD and DWIGHT A. WHEATON re-enact the Bertha fish, and JOHN LAMBLEY HOWARD paints them in four pages in COLOR

THE DEPARTMENTS

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• FAT ON THE BACK

10

NEXT WEEK

PITCHING IN A PINCH

Clem Labine, top relief pitcher, illustrates the problems of the men who are always in trouble

PLUS

JOHN P. MARQUAND DISCOVERS
CRAPS AND TRANQUILIZERS IN
HAPPY KNOLL'S CADDIE ROOM



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9/24



This is the sensational new H-I closed spool spinning-ball casting reel that was named and acclaimed for its great performance and trouble-free dependability by the fishermen of America at a week of H-I's big "Name the Reel" contest. Combines Best Features of both Spinning and Ball Casting Reels . . . Stationary Spool . . . Can't Bailfish . . . Matched Thumbing for perfect line control . . . Anti-reverse, Adjustable Drag . . . Casts wide range of baits from 1/8 to 5/8 oz. . . Patented, Streamlined, Trouble-free Construction.



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Baie, Baie, Line, Line, Line for every Fisherman and Every Kind of Fishing

Prices subject to change without notice.

HORROCKS- IBBOTSON CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Distributors of the largest line of fishing tackle in the world

MEMO FROM THE PUBLISHER



In next week's issue John P. Marquand presents his report on the caddy crisis at Happy Knoll Country Club. It precedes by one week the publication of a book, announced by Little, Brown and Company in a mailing to Happy Knoll members from which I am privileged to quote:

"This brief report is intended to supplement the Annual Report for 1956 which you recently received, along with the subscription letter for the deficit and the yearly dues statement. Although the activities, membership and problems of Happy Knoll were set forth there in some detail, a matter has arisen since then which we feel should be brought to every member's attention. Our country club is soon to be published in a book, *Life at Happy Knoll*, written by our Recording Secretary, Mr. Marquand, which will be published on June 10.

"Mr. Marquand, having access as Recording Secretary to the records and correspondence of the Club, has covered many facets of life at Happy Knoll: The Emergency Membership Drive; the deficit; breakage at the coming-out party given by Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Blodoo for their daughter; the problem of our golf professional, Benny Muldoon's future at Happy Knoll; the bitterly contested struggle about maintaining the status quo of the Men's Bar and the continuing employment of Old Ned, our beloved but somewhat erratic bartender; the plans for the Annual Dinner; and a description of a very unfortunate incident in the Men's Bar.

"The chapters have already appeared in a popular magazine called *SPORTS ILLUSTRATED*. We can therefore assume that by summer and early fall *Life at Happy Knoll* will be the cynosure of all eyes, in the newspapers constantly, and briskly sold across the counters of the bookstores in every part of the country (because, of course, there are Happy Knolls everywhere).

"Mr. Marquand is not to be blamed for our notoriety. He, after all, has but reported in his carefully factual way on one of America's great social and business institutions, the country club."

And in doing so, as *SPORTS ILLUSTRATED* has had good reason to know during the two years he has chronicled the history of Happy Knoll in these pages, Marquand has struck a warm and responsive note with countless *SPORTS ILLUSTRATED* readers, who have let us know not only by their letters but by their continuing applications for guest membership cards to Happy Knoll.

Harry Phillips



at ease... *After Six*

Formal elegance adds a confere-
nce with "Super Skin Dry" fabric.
Irish. Wines rolls off. Spots wipe
off. Wrinkles never get a chance.



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EDDIE LeBARON, Washington Red-
skin quarterback, wears Jantzen High
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chlorinated fabric. Stimulated by foam
with adjustable belt and buckle, and
styled in leaping with Jantzen Sportswear
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combining skill of three score years have into every comfortable pair you wear. The **LEGO**—British—wing had natural in black suit with black nylon mesh or brown and with brown nylon mesh.

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America's Name for Quality

SCOREBOARD

... THESE FACES
IN THE CROWD ...



E. J. (Duke) Harrison, 47-year-old pro from Arkansas, was eight strokes behind going into final round but got lucky as "blind pig picking scores" on greens while Paul Hurley and Ben Hogan labored, came up with stunning 62 to win **Ram Road Festival** with \$55 at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

RECORD BREAKERS

Jim Brown, determined prosy North Platte's U.S. senior pole vaulter who has been converting (unconventional) record books this spring, sent track balls into the air with latest effort, barely quivering but as he soared 15 feet 6 1/2 inch (see below), last over the archway, its final high school meet of home field (May 17).

Joe Sklarick, 16-year-old Haverly H.S. baby from Mt. Pleasant, Pa., who wakes up arm to chopping down trees in country, heaved javelin 225 feet 10 1/2 inches to bring down **Bob Frazier**'s 56-year-old high school standard in Western Pennsylvania championships at Pittsburgh (May 15). Unbeaten Sklarick, who shot his mouth of football scores warring, explained his style: "I just watch where legs throw the thing and then it up as I go along."

Occidental's Larry Tracy, Todd White, Dave Robinson and Ty Walker headed through midwestern double relay in **Hulls** for over U.S. college mark at Los Angeles (May 16).

George House of Lewis Marine H.S. bounced over 200-yard high hurdles in 19.4 in state meet at Upper Merion, Pa. for new U.S. schoolboy record (May 16).

Walter Langley, 16-year-old London chronicler who long legs over again, raced 1,500 meters in 4:08, fastest time for women, at Hottelshurst, Essex (May 16).

Linda de Nig, 16-year-old Dutch housewife, got back into world-record swim in recent aquatic trials at Blackpool, recording 55:07 marathon in 2:05.5 (May 15).

HORSE RACING

Red Baker, topped out in Indiana for **Henry Jim Finestman** and given his head by early stable driver, had his much run for 1000 Long, heaved home by two lengths in 1:11.555 Finestman at Philadelphia (May 14).

TENNIS

U.S. Davis Cuppers, bent on getting another shot at Australia, had map time with British West Indies in American zone championships at Veterans Via Johns and Newmarket Road (May 14) and Great Britain teamed up for last group at Port of Spain.

FOCUS ON THE DEED



VOLUNTARY SCHOOLBOY Jim Foster appears to be suspended in mid-air as he clears bar at 15 feet 4 inch for new international record.

TRACK & FIELD

Kennan piled up 10 wins, one by sifting forth over almost after removal of two widens forth. With **Chas. Lantieri**, **Boris** in from Lawrence in time to win high jump with 6-foot 5-inch leap ("I don't jump with my chest"), and 260 points for Big Seven side at Lincoln, Neb. Other champions: 100, in 19:02 at Eugene, Ore.; 100, in 19:02 at Eugene, Ore.; 100, in 19:02 at Eugene, Ore.; 100, in 19:02 at Eugene, Ore.

Dave Sims, long most of spring heaping out, has his for Dallas ball team, sprinted 100 in 9.3 in regional word record, added respective 10.4 in 100 to North Carolina 24.0 yards at Raleigh.

BOXING

Middleweights, induced with desire to relieve Sugar Ray Robinson of his early age head room, were kept on imported limits last week.

At Oakland, Calif., handsome Jerry Chantler defeated **Chris Taylor** at W.L., had him hanging on ropes when referee stopped fight in seventh (see below).

At Chicago, jumping **Shirley Short**, into prize and joy of **W.C.'s** Chicago show, had his hands full with **Willie Vaughn**, before winning out in second split decision.

At Cleveland, returned tonight **Joe Giardello** got good going over in closing round after falling off **Rory Callahan** in early stages, but judges returned referee, handed Giardello split decision in 10-rounder.

At Portland, Ore., **Welterweight** Champion **Gaston Baile**, weighing in at 155, threw his gloves into middleweight conversation, using **Edgar Barlow** (**Rocky Fowl**) down to punching bag to win by TKO in fourth.

Joe D'Ambrosio, still slugging away in effort to bring down **drummers** 180 also won by 40 efforts in New York Federal Court by **Donato's** **Sam Stevenson**, who charged TKO and an official with "unimpeachable championship fighter", revealed **Heavyweight** Champion **Max Baer** will defend title for **Formentor** **Earl Lewis** (see page 14). Most likely opponent in **Harvinton** **Johnson**, whose manager, **Lippen** **Brinkman**, immediately asked for \$100,000 guarantee, but **Harvinton's** demand was hope nullified. "He says they promise to give me a new **Kaplan** trophy," another possibility is **Willie Patterson**, handled by **Whitney** **Deane**, who trained with **D'Ambrosio** last week. **Deane** **Deane** were secondary: "Terms are secondary."



ANTHONY STICKMAN **Ernie** **Reis** after with for Maryland goal, but visiting **John Hopkins** won 25-10 for college in-state championship.



Harrison (Babe) Ford, steadily improving Cornell coach, permitted himself a smile as he watched all-around over candidate Feltz by less than four for Eastern sprint title at Princeton, even went so far as to venture cautious prediction for NCAA championships at Syracuse, June 22. "We hope to win."

BASEBALL

Chicago's clutch hitting and fast pitching helped run winning streak to seven and American League lead to two games. New York Yankees, having their troubles on and off field (see page 15), picked seven off their 14 rivals and to lead League Cleveland winning streak, made easily his three-four battle with White Sox. Detroit Tigers were on par, two four in row to move into fourth spot.

Cincinnati, slugging away with usual ferocity and continuing to get top-drawer hurling, made hay at expense of New York and Pittsburgh, got further relief from some two losses to open National League leader over Milwaukee in two games. Brooklyn was three games off pace and only one ahead of Philadelphia despite good performance from former Boston Red Sox pitcher Niekirk, who struck out 13 in last Chicago 5-2. Don Drysdale, Glenn Lefort and Don Newcombe.

AUTO RACING

Joey Chamber Feltz, steady Argentine favorite, won, crossed into lead when crack-uprighted Brock's starting line, Mike Hawthorn and Peter Collins, skillfully maneuvered his Maserati 200 miles through Monza's narrow streets at average 94.88 mph to win Monaco Grand Prix.

Carroll Shelby, leadlined Texas, steamed around sharp mountain-top curve at 75.4 mph in Maserati 200 to set new meet record in sports car feature at Cumberland, Md.

MILEPOSTS

100—Keith Andrews, 64, Colorado Springs garage owner, retires dirt track and midget auto career, when Kurtis Cook is won taking his baby's 2000th laps. Feltz was out of control and crashed, at Indianapolis.

200—James Whitcomb (Dick) Irvin, 64, showed and sometimes tactless hockey strategist, longtime NHL coach for Toronto, Montreal and Chicago who missed Stanley Cup playoffs (he was three with Montreal, one with Toronto) only once in 27 years after long illness, at Montreal. A malady, Irvin now deflected hockey as game "of menages and intrigues where there is enough thing as a friendly relationship."



Augustus (Bibi) Falk, steady in longed-for former big-league whom he has been credited many a Times player, coached Longhorns to 4-1-1 victory over Texas A&M in sixth 31st Southwest Conference title and NCAA tournament berth. Other qualifiers: Duke, Bradley, Colorado State, George Washington.

FOR THE RECORD

AUTO RACING

BUCK BARB, Charlotte, N.C., in 1917 Chevrolet, fastest winner of NASCAR "Virginia 500," when it closed behind race at 44.42 mph, Martinsville, Va.

BOATING

WICK HATCH, over Editha, by 7 lengths, in 10:25.4 for 1 1/2 m. (1950). PHILIP L. (LUTHER) LUTHER, James title and Wright Trophy, in 5:51.3 for 1 1/2 m. Annapolis.

BOXING

WILLIE PASTRANO, 10-round decision over Fred Roth, Montgomery, Miami Beach. (1950) ROBERT, 10-round split decision over Tony D'Amico, welterweight, New York.

HANDBALL

VIC MEREDITH, Brooklyn, over Sam Galt, 21-20, 21-11, Hall AAU 3-wall title, Brooklyn.

HORSE RACING

PORTERHOUSE, 200,000 Los Angeles 8, 7 f., by 4 lengths, in 1:20 1/2, Hollywood Pl., Johnny Longden Jr.

SPRING 1950—\$20,000 Baya Race 21, 4 f., by 1 1/2 lengths, in 1:01 1/2, Garden State, Baya Smith up. GRAND CHASE, 10-year-old for Sydney Park (lengths), class, 2 m., by 3 lengths, in 5:20.41, Breda, Pa. Joe Ambrose Jr. 10.

LACROSSE

SMITHSON, 11, over Hyatt, 11-5, in sixth Eastern intercollegiate league title, Connecticut, C.I.

MARTIAL ARTS

JERRY KELLY, George, Conn., won AAU title, in 2:24.44 for 10 m. 100 yds., Yorkers, N.Y.

SWIMMING

ST. LOUIS RUTH, over Chicago Sebastian 2-1, in first of Eugene Gold-pool swim for Western States amateur title, St. Louis.

TELEVISION

(Long Cup, second round)
 Belgium 4-Bulgary 1
 January 4-5, Africa 1
 France 1-Ghana 1
 G. Britain 1-6, Iceland 1
 Italy 1-Roland 1
 Mexico 1-6, Germany 1
 Philippines 1-Japan 1
 Poland 1-Czech 1
 SWI 1-ROD 1, over French Gosses, 3 matches in 1, Gosses leads World Pro Tour, 40-24.



"LAPPING MIDDLEWEIGHT" Joey Chamberlain gets set to unload haymaker as goggle-chickie slugs against ropes in seventh round.



VETERAN 10-METER Win, built in 1939, shown off graceful lines that led race to be parked for 1950 revival of America's Cup racing.

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Old Spice
FOR MEN
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Waterproof Golf Jacket developed and patented by Johnny Revolta gives you complete freedom of swing with no sensation of binding at any point.



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An excellent golf ball — just right for the hard-hitting, consistent golfer. Features high-energy rubber thread ... thinner yet tougher cover for better distance on drives and long irons.



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Brand-new this year, tailor-made just for a lady's swing. Promises more yards on drives, better control on short shots. The new X-55 paint washes white every time.



Women's Revolta Golf Outfit

All the first signs of rain, unfold your small waterproof golfing outfit, designed and patented by Johnny Revolta. Outfit includes jacket, skirt and cap. All fold away neatly into a small carrying case. Comes in featherweight plastic.



United States Rubber

Rockefeller Center, New York 20, New York



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To make sure your whole family has the most "fun in the sun" this summer, look for these items at your favorite sporting goods store or department.



Booster Golf Shoes

Economical U. S. Keds Booster Golf Shoes are light and flexible, with stainless steel spikes. Cork and crepe soles are floating-light, cool fabric appears "breathable" and no other shoe matches it in value or comfort.

Everybody goes for KEDS® comfort

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The Champion



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Big Leaguers

For Dad
Champions



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Plastic film, or rubber coated fabric shirt is wide of waist, to cover chest. Boots have deep-cleated soles, shockproof insoles, reinforced toes. Adjustable knee harness. No-bind crotch cuts to fit leg height.



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Give Dad the most walked about casual shoes ever made — U. S. Booster Keds. So comfortable for sports, weekend wear — or just for lumping. Genuine crepe outsoles. Full-cushioned insoles. Choice of many comfortable styles in colored fabric uppers.



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A push of the button—a miracle of the rod—pulls out the Push-Button Fishing, Bait casting and spinning adventures. Matched casting, smooth drag, numerous casts, rugged construction—Now 1974 with line . . . \$19.95. Send for 3 new fishing lures FREE! **SHAKESPEARE COMPANY**

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You will be amazed with nothing less easy you feel the superb action. Shakespeare creates their construction, the light—slim—strong! The Wonderod 24, renowned instant Winderod. New cellular alloy, perfect for Push-Button Fishing—6' length—\$14.95. **SHAKESPEARE COMPANY**

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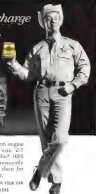
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COMING EVENTS

May 24 through June 2

FRIDAY, MAY 24

Racing

Info: Tangle Baling Race, Larchmont, N.Y.

Boxing

- World Heavy, Rocky Jones, middleweights (12 vs. 1, Washington, 8:11 p.m. EDT)

Golf

Big Ten Meet, Iowa City, Iowa (through May 25).

Track & Field

Big Ten Championships, Stanford, N. (through May 25).
Colombia Indes, Los Angeles
IACI, University Hill, Berkeley, N. (through May 25)
New England Int'l Championships, Providence (through May 25)

SATURDAY, MAY 25

Auto Racing

Indy (24 laps) 2000, Del Ross, Ind., N.Y.
NASCAR Late Model (convertible) (twice) Indes, Spartanburg, S.C.
NASCAR Late Model (stock) (twice) Ontario Race, Ontario, N.Y.
NASCAR Late Model (stock) (twice) Ontario Race, Ontario, N.Y.
NASCAR Late Model (stock) (twice) Ontario Race, Ontario, N.Y.

Baseball

- Brooklyn Dodgers vs. New York Giants, Brooklyn, 7:45 p.m. (CBS)
- Chicago Cubs vs. Milwaukee Braves, Chicago, 1:35 p.m. (CBS)

Racing

Colon American Saddle Horse Show, Appleton, Washington, D.C.

Racing

Long Haul Race, Walter Sports, middleweights (12 vs. 1), Boston

Auto Racing

- Baltimore Nationals, 121,000, 2-yr. olds & up (Midget and sedan), 1 p.m. (NBC)
- 4:30 p.m. (NBC)
- Ontario Nationals, 121,000, 2-yr. olds & up, 1 p.m. (NBC)
- Indy, 2000, 2-yr. olds, 1 p.m. (CBS)
- The Kentucky, 121,000, 2-yr. olds & up, 1:30 p.m. (NBC)
- Midwood Park, Ind., 1:30 p.m. (NBC)

Baseball

Admission Sports Racing Area, Pompano, N.Y.

Baseball

For Sports Modern Production Meet, San Antonio (Ind. 121)

Baseball

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For Sports Modern Production Meet, San Antonio (Ind. 121)

Baseball

For Sports Modern Production Meet, San Antonio (Ind. 121)

*See local listing.

TV • COLOR TV • NETWORK RADIO

ALL TIMES E.S.T. (EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE NOTED)

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No Spalling
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Strata-Bloc

Incredible but true! A Wilson Strata-Bloc wood, kept under water fifteen years in the Wilson research laboratory, shows no change in shape—has a club face still exact to the original new club tolerances! Equally impervious to damage from drying, a Strata-Bloc head was subjected to intense baking at 212 degrees. There was no checking or cracking. The club is still in perfect playing condition!

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For 1967, Wilson brings you a brand new ball—the longest, most dependable for true flight and true roll—a ball that stays whiter longer, too. Next round play a '67 Wilson ball. You'll be joining the champions of the game.

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Wilson Sporting Goods Co., Chicago • New National Headquarters at River Grove, Ill., a western suburb of Chicago • Fastest nationwide service from 32 branch offices. (A subsidiary of Wilson & Co., Inc.)



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Just when everyone thought stripes were an English preserve, along comes Van Heusen to make them as American

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Newest formation in stripes... "Plebe Stripes"
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Makers of Van Heusen Shirts • Sport Shirts • Ties • Pyjamas • Handkerchiefs • Underwear • Socks • Suspenders



ROOKIE Edie Sachs, graduate of Mid-west sprint car races, will be in the front line for his first Indy start.



AGGRESSIVE Sam Hanks, 43, now sporting his 12th "500," was only occasionally finished second in 1956 after crash-up damaged his car.



THOUGHTFUL Fred Agabekian is ridge-estimation of drivers, race only at Indy, is frequently liked to test new equipment.

**SPORTS
ILLUSTRATED**
MAY 27, 1957

SPEED—AND

WHILE MILLE MIGLIA WAS STILL ON THE TONGUES OF WORLD

The measure which occurred this week confirms the responsibility of those who don't prevent other men from exposing themselves to an atrocious death. . . . There is an insistent demand that these racing exhibitions be prohibited because they are not necessary to the progress of the machine. . . . And the drivers? The Marquis de Portago had written an article for Sports Illustrated. The unhappy man declared that nothing terrified him more than to lose control of his machine. This is the victim speaking. He teaches and warns without knowing he is doing so. . . . All racing, which is a race to death, must be abolished.

—THE VATICAN'S "L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO"

A young man was killed in Italy, racing his automobile. This young man has an article in this week's Sports Illustrated, and in this article he says this: "Racing is a race." In other words, car racing had so gripped him, was so in his blood, that he had to race automobiles even though he knew it might mean death.

—BILLY GRAHAM IN NEW YORK

With the nation's foremost auto race, the Indianapolis "500" on Memorial Day, just around the corner, the racing world was agir last week with controversy over the Mille Miglia accidents and their toll of 13 dead. First there were attacks on city-to-city racing on public roads and then a broader assault, from some quarters, on all auto racing. The attacks came partly from responsible individuals and organizations genuinely shocked by the death toll

and partly from persons who saw a chance to capitalize on the headlines.

At Indianapolis, where an apple-cheeked young man named Patrick James O'Connor seized the pole position for the "500" in the first day of qualifying trials, the Mille Miglia echoes were, however, faint. As a matter of fact, American racing perhaps never before displayed such vitality. After a driver's death and an extraordinary number of accidents during practice, Saturday's trials attracted a crowd of 134,000—to watch just nine cars qualify on a day that was forecast to be, and was, peppered with rain.

Except for its possible effect on the decision of Detroit automobile makers to meet June 6 and reappraise their involvement in stock car racing and performance trials, the Mille Miglia was hardly mentioned. But Detroit's case of nerves over the horsepower race and its recent excursions into competition was not exactly new. The manufacturers have been jumpy for some time over the possibility (real or imaginary) of a legislative ceiling on horsepower and have bent over backward upon occasion to free their products from the "taint" of speed.

The connection over racing, however, raised questions that deserved to be answered. The clubs responsible for Italian auto racing reacted quickly and wisely by suspending all further open-road racing during 1957, snatching the initiative from politicians who howled for an immediate ban on all road racing.

The central question is whether cross-country racing should continue, and the almost universal answer is no. Speaking for drivers, the world champion, Juan Manuel



SENIAL Johnnie Parsons, the 1950 winner, is poor qualifier but great competitor, checked up in early practice run this year.



HANDSOME Pat O'Connor is youthful Firestone test driver, recently drove record 170.8 mph lap at Monza. Led part of last year's race.



RAGGED Troy Ruttman has been blown down since his surprising 1962 victory, will drive the newest Watson-built car.

INDIANAPOLIS

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ST. PIERRE

LEADERS THE BEST OF U.S. DRIVERS BEGAN TO QUALIFY FOR THE '66'

by KENNETH RUDEEN

Fargo, says the Mille Miglia should never be held again, because it is too dangerous. There can be no doubt that today's racing cars are too powerful for the ancient, narrow and winding roads of the Italian race, where evidently the spectators cannot be given reasonable guarantees of safety. The same appears to be true of open-road racing everywhere.

The United States discovered early—in the old days of the Vanderbilt Cup on Long Island—and rediscovered in races on public roads in the postwar sports car boom, that the danger to spectators was too great. Such racing no longer exists in the U.S. Mexico, once notoriously casual in its attitude toward racing, has not held its Pan-American road race since the ghastly slaughter of 1934.

Country after country has discovered that it could not in good conscience support city-to-city racing, which has now become an untypical of racing in general as the citing of the bulls by the public in the streets of Pamplona is a formal bluff. The Mille Miglia, aside from an occasional event in Sicily and South America, was the last, and certainly the most important, race of its kind.

City-to-city racing is probably deemed then, and justifiably so, but what of racing in general?

In the U.S. professional competition is carried out largely on private, closed, usually oval-shaped tracks. Almost all American sports car racing is done by amateurs, again on closed courses. But these may be either airports with simulated roads, or actual roads on private property. In all such cases, efforts can be—and are—made to keep the spectators out of danger.

Virtually every reputable race these days, whether on a track or road course, can be seen with safety. Not absolute safety, to be sure; freak accidents like the one at Le Mans might occur again. But race organizers are, above all, safety conscious, especially since Le Mans. Simply from a cold business point of view, the possibility of staggering lawsuits forces the organizers to take care.

The morality of racing, or lack of it, is another thing. Man has always raced man and has caused animals and contrivances to race. Especially in America, where the virtue of competition is engraved on the mind from infancy, accentuating the natural drive to excel and surpass, do we pit man against man, animal against animal, thing against thing, and these against distance and time.

To race a fast car is natural, but dangerous. It is possible that some unhappily twisted spectators watch auto races in the expectation of seeing violent death, but the overwhelming majority is not so base as that. We like to see men in dangerous pursuits; we are stimulated by the sight of a driver spinning wildly at high speeds at the Indianapolis Speedway, for example, but we want to see him surmount his difficulties, not suffer and succumb to them. We are with him, not against him.

Is racing too dangerous? Without the element of danger, there would be no auto race—no spectators to watch and no drivers to participate. Milk toast has never been popular

continued on page 52

TURN THE PAGE FOR A REPORT ON THE WAY CHAMPION JIM BRYAN WILL DRIVE THE RACE

HOW TO DRIVE THE '500'

From the driver's seat the nation's premier race is hot, maddening, exhausting, says U.S. Champion Jim Bryan

THE Indianapolis "500" offers its contestants the biggest pot of gold on the entire Indy racing rainbow: about \$200,000 this year, and in return it costs probably the greatest sacrifice. Korean-old Brickyard legend like James Ernest Bryan, 30 years, the United States Auto Club's national champion driver last year, whose "groove" at the Speedway is ingrained here, approaches the race with a respect he reserves for no other event.

Bryan knows that since he takes the green flag at Indy: he can never relax during the nearly four hours of racing; he will have no relief from the opposite heat which soon builds up in the cramped cockpit; he can never escape the ear-buffeting roar of unmuffled exhausts; in the turns he will be constantly in the terrible grip of centrifugal force, which pins him to the side of the cockpit; without warning he will strike gusts of wind which can bounce him several feet to one side on the straightaways or toward an unyielding wall in the corners; and some misadventure absolutely beyond his control may be lurking anywhere on the track—like the four-car pile-up that forced the great Bill Vukovich to go over the fence to his death in the 1953 race.

If any man is suited to the demands of the "500" by temperament, physique and training, it is Jim Bryan. At 34, he is 6 feet tall, weighs 215 pounds and is as wide and tough as a pro-football guard. He won the old AAA national championship in 1954, the new USAC title last year, and he always

has been in the thick of it in his five tries at Indianapolis. He came closest to victory in 1954, in one of the most courageous drives ever seen at the Brickyard. Having led for 69 laps, he lost first place to Vukovich during a pit stop and resumed the chase only to have his springs and shock absorbers break. Thereafter he took a remorseless pounding in his crippled car and finished second, nonetheless.

The Brickyard is a 2½-mile rectangle with rounded, mildly banked corners, and it must be driven with all the speed a driver can command, all the way. On the two long straightaways he will reach speeds between 150 and 180 mph. None of the other races in which Bryan and his fellow drivers compete restrictions them to such speeds. They race that fast only at Indianapolis, one race a year. Obviously it is impossible to relax at 170 mph, with other cars to look out for, a corner looming up, and the possibility of wind gusts that, as Bryan puts it, "jack me over three feet."

Veterans like Bryan use every resource to keep tabs on the wind. They watch the smoke from a large industrial chimney south of the course; one says—even the leaves on the trees in the infield. Since prevailing winds are from the west, the southwest corner is especially tricky, for the wind tends to push the racers into the wall. On the home straightaway the wind may come in gusts between the grandstands. This can mean that Bryan will have a calm stretch, then a gust, calm stretch,



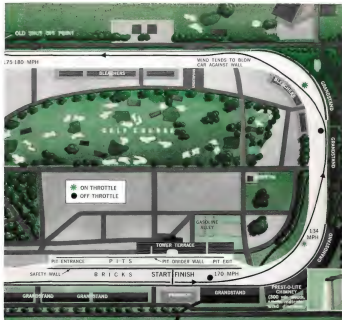
JIM BRYAN'S ROUTE AROUND THE 2½-MILE

gust, etc. for nearly a mile of each lap.

If driving the straights is taxing, consider the problems in the corners. Chassis builders and mechanics devote new gimmicks each year to keep the cars in the groove at higher speeds, and last year, with the track almost completely repaved, the fastest cars were approaching 135 mph in the turns. Like most of the best drivers, Bryan has a new, lighter car this year, weighing only 1,850 pounds, and although the engine is smaller, he will be getting more "bite" in the turns and therefore taking them faster.

"I never got off the throttle all at once coming into a corner," says Bryan. "I always come off easy. And I never come off all the way. I always keep a little power on."

Bryan races through the corners in a mild four-wheel drift, countering the



INDIANAPOLIS SPEEDWAY IS REFERRED TO THE FASTEST AND SAFEST PATH THROUGH THE CORNER. THE TRACK'S WIDTH IS EXAGGERATED HERE.

tendency of the rear wheels to lose traction by turning the front wheels a bit to the right. He knows that he must come as close as possible to the absolute minimum of adhesion without actually losing traction entirely. "Halfway into a corner," he says, "you'd better be pretty well back on the accelerator. Coming out of it you'd better be floored. I take the corners at the ends of the long straights about the same way (see map for Bryan's route and the points at which he accelerates and decelerates), but I can get into the north turn a little hotter because the asphalt back there is a lot smoother than the bricks on the front straight. The bricks will shake your teeth out at 160 mph, by the way, but they're not bad at 140 and up; you just skim over the tape."

If everything goes according to

schedule next week, Bryan will take two breaks from the exhausting grind—two pit stops. "We'll take on 50 gallons of fuel and change tires, and I'll get a cup of water and a new pair of goggles in the 35 to 45 seconds we use up in a good pit stop," Bryan explains.

Personal discomfort in the driver's seat is intense for anyone, but for a man of Bryan's size the tiny cockpit is a hellish sweatbox. "Everything in a race car gets hot," he says, "and if you happen to let your leg touch the drive-shaft housing it will burn bilious on you before you can stop to think."

Bryan says this without complaint. He would be nowhere but at Indianapolis on Memorial Day, absorbed into his sweatbox, strapping for the lead with the drivers who share with him a consuming desire to be at the front on this, the most demanding of race tracks.

There is little wonder that everybody wants to be a front-runner, because Indianapolis dangles the jauntiest carrot in auto racing as a prize for the leader of each lap—\$350. That's \$30,000 for the man who can stay ahead during the 200 laps of the race, but no driver has pocketed all the lap money so far. Billy Arnold came closest in 1930, when he showed the way for 196 laps.

A man who takes enormous pride in his right to have the big No. 1 of the U.S. champion on his car and finds the joy of winning worth every discomfort, Bryan will be chasing the big carrot with everything he has next Thursday.

"Back in 1964," he says, "there came a time when I wondered what I was doing out there, with those springs and shocks broken, but when I got a second out of it, it was O.K. I was in the lead \$8,000 worth, anyway." (C.M.B.)

SPECTACLE

IN A PARIS WOOD

TEXT BY HORACE SUTTON

PHOTOGRAPHS BY
ROBERT DUMASNEAU

Americans in Paris this month, foraging around the Flea Market, plumbing the Sartrean cune, or viewing the masterpieces on display at the Louvre—or, for that matter, the Palais-Bourgeois—might well wonder where everyone is. In the spring the French give up philosophy, figures, figurines, yea, even *foie gras*, for the Bois de Boulogne, a great billiard-green expanse just west of the Eiffel Tower. The Bois is every Parisian's own principality. Lovers park their motor scooters and love in it. Whiskered men park their bicycles and fish in it. Foreigners toting tents park their cars and camp in it.

France's best fighters train along its paths. American Little Leaguers burglar base hits on its broad fields. Cows meander its juicy pastures, and the elegant dine under Japanese lanterns in its leafy arbors.

In more raucous days, kings hunted its woodlands, bombs exploded its native serenity and Russian comedies once used it as a bivouac. And, while it remains unlawful to beat a rug or sound a hunting horn anywhere within the 2,000 acres, still one can shoot a live pigeon, bet on a horse, ride a merry-go-round, take a railroad ride through a forest, sail on the Enchanted River, or swim in a barge parked along its shore. Somewhere in the big oblong bordered by the Seine and the avank

Text continued on page 23







*Here is the sophisticated Bois—elegant habitués of the
Racing Club de France, most exclusive of all French
sporting clubs, watching polo in the warm spring sun*



But here, at the Grand Lac and the Etang Saint-James near Longchamp (below), the workday Parisian finds his tranquil pleasures—boating with the children or, his faithful “motorcycle” perched in the shade of a tree, waiting contemplatively for the fish that never bite but always simulate dogbreathing.





Travelers play tennis and sunbathers splash in Le Ritz's elegant pool, while the Eiffel Tower soars the skyline

IN A PARIS WOOD

continued

Parisian residences are three lakes, five ponds and 11 private sporting clubs and nine restaurants, all considered chic. (The poor people of Paris must bring their lunch.) Two of its corners are occupied by Longchamp and Auteuil, the prime race tracks of Paris, where the city plays not only horses but the latest creations of the haute couture.

Longchamp, a lovely track brimming with roses, poppies, zinnias and yellow *coeur-de-fleur*, is built on the grounds of an old abbey where in ancient days all Paris turned out at Easter time to hear hymns sung by resident nuns known as the cloistered Sisters of the Humility of Our Lady. Under the shadow of an ivied windmill that still remains from the old abbey, Longchamp now offers flat racing from the first Sunday in April to the last Sunday of October, sponsored by an organization known handily as the Société d'Encouragement pour l'Amélioration des Races de Chevaux en France. Under that umbrella the Société also encourages the amelioration of racing at Chantilly and Deauville, an outpost of elegance on the Channel.

Designers' showcase

The biggest event of the year is the Grand Prix de Paris, held the last Sunday in June. To watch the running for the 27-million-franc purse, the final week shows up in gray tails, known as *la juquette*, and a gray topcoat, known as *le trêfle*. It is also possible to wear le safari, a bowler of gray or black, and some types affect the black cutaway with striped pants, but, as an official of the Société explained, "This is not très chic." Parisian designers use the Grand Prix and the running of the "Grand Steep" at Auteuil a week earlier to display their latest collections, which come to the track aboard the most dazzling models. Some *grandes dames* also arrive dressed to the nines, but whether their gowns have been lent by a house or bought by an admirer is always a popular point of paddock discussion.

A \$40,000-franc gown for the Grand Prix is not unknown and, in the half hour between races, the ladies descend from the grandstand, stroll the pebbled walks, watch the weighing in and pose, champagne glasses in hand, before the lay green railings banded for the summer with thousands of pink geraniums.

While not as voluptuously landscaped as Longchamp, Auteuil, the

home of the steeplechase, offers the ultimate in French racing comfort. An elevator will lift 60 aficionados per minute to a second deck. Incandescent lamps heat the open stands and, in a four-deck glass-enclosed restaurant, girls collect wagers while you eat, permitting a man to tender a bet and stomp a bouillabaisse practically simultaneously. Out the window, the vast track stretches for nearly a mile along the east side of the Bois. French cavalry officers in their red and gray and gold kepis stroll the center field. A Paris fireman in a wide red-and-blue belt, keeping his elegant, gleaming silver helmet, takes watch of a sort. And, across the field, above the chestnut trees, the orange awnings and the orange shutters brighten the beige terraces of the parklike Paris apartments that fringe the Bois.

Each year on the night of the Grand Prix, Aly Khan gives a reception for \$50 at the Pré Catelan, one of the nine restaurants of the Bois, overlooking a meadow once used for fighting duels. Under the soft-cloud murals on the ceiling of his mirrored ball is under the crystal chandeliers that hang from the trees of its outdoor terrace. Saudi princes, Belgian dukes, Aristotle Onassis, Maurice Chevalier, Clark Gable, or anybody with \$50 to spend on dinner, can dance away the summer nights. Fridays are formal. For chauffeurs there is a *barrette* in the back, but gone are the cars that were kept on hand for the frivolous, who used to stop by at 8 a.m. for a sobering glass of fresh milk.

La Cascade, near the Longchamp

course, spreads its red umbrella tables amid a lush setting of pink hydrangeas, hard by a grotto and a pool. Arromanville, long a sought-after site near La Porte Maillot, has just reopened (May 17) under the patronage of Mme. Quémener-Biancheri, owner of Queenie's restaurant in Paris and Queenie's on the Promenade des Anglais in Nice. Queenie's kindly cheer calls for Louis Seize trappings, orchestra for dancing, *flûte d'orchestre* on weekends, midweek lunches for businessmen, and weddings and club meetings on demand.

Probably the cheapest place to eat in the Bois is at Le Siff-Serrier, a cafeteria operated by the Racing Club of France and, unfortunately, available only to its members. The largest sports club in the country, the Racing occupies 17 acres of Bois real estate on which it offers its 15,000 members two swimming pools, 50 clay tennis courts, nine volleyball courts, one basketball court and almost anything except serious racing. The location of such an athletic center, just one mile from the Étoile, has proved such an attraction that the Racing is turning down about 4,000 applications a year. Initiation fees are 15,000 francs (about \$45), and annual dues for all sports are 15,000 francs, 15,000 for those who only play tennis. Interested Americans accompanied by an introductory letter from the U.S. Embassy should have no trouble joining.

The club known as Étrier (stirrup), on the other hand, keeps its membership to a snug 615 of whom 250 are active riders, and the others are watchers.

continued on page 72



MAP OF THE BOIS shows the locations of race courses, lakes, the pigeon shoot, the sporting clubs and other attractions described by the author in the accompanying text.

EVENTS & DISCOVERIES

PORTAGE: FROM LIFE TO LEGEND ■ CALM WINNERS AT PIMLICO ■ THE CORNELL CREW AT PRINCETON ■ D'AMATO SITS THE SADDLE AND TAKES THE REINS ■ SMALLER THAN LIFE ■ THE NUTRIA AS CARPETBAGGER

FAREWELL TO PORTAGE

NO MAN is gone from the world completely at the moment of death, least of all a man who whirled through life as fast as the handsome young Marquis de Portage. Last week, days after he crashed to his death in the Mille Miglia, he lingered on in echoes—some sympathetic, some discordant—in the minds of a great many people. Some gave little hint of what they were thinking. At his funeral in a tiny chapel at Cavaiana cemetery, Enzo Ferrari, head of the factory whose car he had driven, came face to face with Mrs. Fumi Nelson, Japanese widow of the American who died with him. Ferrari, pale and bent, extended his hand. The Japanese woman smiled formally, made a slight bow and ignored it. The Marquis's beautiful widow knelt, weeping, and laid a wreath on his coffin. The inscription read: "All my love always—Wag."

As the Marquis's body was flown to Paris for shipment to Madrid he was catalogued, both for the manner of his life and the manner of his death. The semi-official news organ of the Vatican, quoting from Portage's now-famous article in *SPORTS ILLUSTRATED* ("Racing is a vice and as such extremely hard to give up"), added: "The victim is like a drug addict. . . . [He] teaches that the 'racing typhoid' is . . . an incurable sickly state." And in New York's Madison Square Garden, Evangelist Billy Graham also quoted the line, "Racing is a vice . . ." and then cried: "Ladies and gentlemen, sin is a vice that leads us eventually to death. The penalty for sin is death!"

In Europe his fellow racing drivers—a good many of whom were preparing for the Grand Prix de Monaco—defended him, and his philosophy, stoutly. The great Juan Fangio, who knelt at the dead racer's coffin before starting for Monaco, was near tears

on hearing that Portage had praised him in print. "I considered him one of the most courageous of all the racing drivers . . . a good driver and an excellent comrade." Some of them agreed with his conclusion that racing was addictive. "Like being drunk or being in love," said the expatriate American driver Harry Schell. "You can't quit," said England's Stirling Moss. "Car racing is one of the most difficult things to give up. . . . [But] if you didn't like it you'd go off your rocker." It was France's Jean Behra, however, who found the words to explain this attitude a little further. "Only those who don't move, don't die. But since they do not move they are already dead."

In New York, the editors of *SPORTS ILLUSTRATED* opened a letter mailed in Italy the day before the Mille Miglia and discovered a last message from the Marquis. "I am really looking forward to seeing my first article in print. I

hope that some day I shall be able to write decently and, although I am sure that my present efforts are amateurish in the extreme, I am, as you know, an optimist. I am hoping to hear from you very soon."

MR. FITZ AT PIMLICO

WHEN Mr. FITZ emerged from an elevator and wandered across the lobby of the Sheraton-Belvedere Hotel in Baltimore at 8 o'clock in the morning, he looked like a man who hadn't quite made up his mind what he would do with himself that day.

He stopped at a glass display case and examined some figurines of race horses and jockeys and groomers. Taking his time, he walked to the door, sniffed the weather and decided to send upstairs for his raincoat.

Meanwhile, out at Pimlico, in the barn across the infield from the ancient clubhouse, the horse named Bold Ruler,

CURRENT WEEK & WHAT'S AHEAD

■ Hot Gully, Hot . . .

Ken Loeffler, charged by the Southwest Conference with illegal recruiting of basketball players for Texas A&M, got both pats and cuffs from school authorities who were asked to investigate. A&M 1) called the charges doubtful and the violations minor even if true; 2) barred Loeffler from any further recruiting; 3) announced he will be kept as coach till his contract runs out a year from now.

■ Hot Warmup

Dave Sims finished up the college baseball season (which preoccupied him this spring, switched to the 100-yard dash, ran it in the year's best time: 9.3. But he may not meet Rocky Marcum in the NCAA championships in June; he is likely to be playing baseball for Duke in the college World Series that week.

■ A Fabulous Infield

Tulwar, the costly imported stallion (1972-M3) who has been waiting away from an intestinal virus and other ailments since February, now seems on his way to recovery. At Kentucky's Claiborne Farm, Tulwar is eating well, gaining weight.

■ The Winner and Still Challenger

Donald Campbell, who set the world speedboat record of 224.63 mph in his jet-powered *Shelduck* last year, will try for 250 in his this summer. The *Shelduck* will be shipped to the U.S. from England in June. Attempts at a new record will be made in July or August (according to weather) on New York's Lake Canadaway.

looking—as did Mr. Fitz—as though he had nothing especially planned for the day, nibbled at a rubber-foam-covered chair-umbrella in full dress, and a groom had to get up from his chair and fix it. He took his time and Bold Ruler watched him with interest.

A little way off, sitting in a folding chair, tense-looking, a tall, lean man of about 35 kept his eyes glued to a stall in which lodged the horse named Iron Liege. Man and horse both looked as if they had something to do and it was worrying them—not the doing of it, but the waiting for it to start.

A visitor strolled down the row of stalls toward Iron Liege. The tense-looking man, Wendell Griffin, groom for Trainer Jimmy Jones, sprang out of the chair. "No!" he cried. "Jimmy don't want nobody leechin' the horse! Jimmy don't want nobody leechin' around! That horse is the one's got to go around that track, he's the one got to run that race. Jimmy don't want him bothered!" The visitor nodded and moved away.

Along about 5:15 (35 minutes before post time), Mr. Fitz sat on a chair in the paddock with his self-appointed body guard, a retired police captain named John Byrne, at his side. The horses had not been brought in yet and only a few people were there. Mr. Fitz still looked like a man who had nothing particular to do, nothing special to say. He was relaxed like any old gentleman who was just sitting around, killing a little time.

Suddenly the paddock was filled with horses. Iron Liege was in his stall now, nervous and peering, with Wendell Griffin and Jimmy Jones struggling with him. The Derby winner was sweating and licking the back of his stall, and some people took that as a good sign.

Kathleen Pinnamons, granddaughter of Mr. Fitz, said about the religious medal she brought back from Rome. It had been fastened to Bold Ruler's bridle, along with a bit of ribbon from Nashua's Preakness victory of two years ago. Captain Byrne nudged a man next to Miss Pinnamons and said: "I've got a medal of my own on the other side of the bridle."

It is the practice of the Stevens brothers, the concessionaires, to send a case of champagne to the winner's barn, and about 15 minutes later the celebratory toast is on over to Mr. Fitz.

Mr. Fitz was standing there outside the barn, with a glass in his hand, shaking hands with people who came up to congratulate him, when Snag, the groom, walked up with Bold Ruler,

who still looked like a horse who had nothing special to do and hadn't been doing anything in particular. "Give him a good drink of water there, Snag," said Mr. Fitz. "Give him some champagne if he wants it."

When Snag had Bold Ruler washed down, he called out. "What blanket shall I put on him, Mr. Fitz?" "Oh," said Mr. Fitz, "don't put anything on him, Snag. Dry him off good and let him go naked."

At 6:20 o'clock, with Captain Byrne carrying a box of sandwiches, Mr. Fitz waved goodby to everybody and walked over to the car that was to take him back to New York. It was less than 45 minutes since the cry of "They're off!" in the Preakness. And, as Captain Byrne helped him into the automobile, Mr. Fitz, for the first time that day, looked like a man who had some place to go, and was in a hurry to get there.

ROWING'S TRIPLE CROWN

A **POOR** atmosphere prevailed at Princeton's Lake Carnegie last Saturday. The meadow rolling back from the water's edge was dotted with gaily colored tablecloths, covered with sandwiches, fried chicken, potato salad, beer and soft drinks and surrounded by a mixture of Bermuda-shirt-clad undergraduates and alumni. A normal number of children wandered, temporarily motherless, through the clusters of picnickers, begging sandwiches and ice cream, while their frantic parents attempted to relocate them through the service of an unrefilled, immovable straw-cheering constable. The conversation was relaxed and, heard in matches, faintly funny.



LAST BLAST

When all the others are shot, and will
The urge within him burns,
He throws his wrath into the air—
This way he shouts the words.

—RICHARD AMATO

"Of course, you realize I'm the president of the local Audubon Society," said one mustachioed, monocled observer to a charming matron in vintage lace. Then he loaned his rakish tweeds on a bone-handled cane and waited for the impact of this revelation to hit home. A camera bug leaned too far over the bank and fell in the lake as he tried to take a picture of the University of Pennsylvania freshman crew finishing a consolation race. The 8,000 people there had come to see Cornell and Yale battle it out for the Eastern Association of Rowing Colleges championship. The week before Cornell had beaten Yale in the Kentucky Derby of crew racing—the two-mile Carnegie Cup. The EARC sprints, like the Preakness in horse racing, cover a shorter distance. It would be the last time these two great crews would meet. The race was perhaps the most thrilling ever staged on Carnegie Lake and, though Navy and Pennsylvania also qualified for the finals, Yale and Cornell made it a two-horse show. The two shells were never more than three feet apart in the 2,000-meter duel. Yale led, slightly, until 10 strokes from the finish when Cornell, streaking a brisk 18, shot through the flag-marked finish line in front by less than 12 inches, one tenth of a second faster than Yale in 6:11.8.

With the Carnegie Cup and the Eastern championship now locked safely away at Ithaca, Cornell is pointing for the IRA championship, rowing's equivalent of the Belmont Stakes. If the Big Red wins this one at Syracuse next month, it will go down in history as the first winner of rowing's "Triple Crown."

D'AMATO'S PROSPECTUS

IT is an old axiom of the fight game that the man who controls the heavyweight champion controls boxing. The man today is Gus D'Amato, a party of passion and righteousness whose apocalyptic statements have earned him a reputation as an eccentric and windmill-tilter. D'Amato is certainly an individualist but just as surely no windmill-tilter. He can wheel and deal in the freest tradition and has done so. Otherwise he would not have been able to maneuver Floyd Patterson to the title against the fabled but formidable opposition of the International Boxing Club (James D. Norris, president), an achievement that demanded much more than ferret and rhetoric.

Last week Gus wheeled again. He revealed that the languishing Patterson would make his first title-defense,

continued



"Isn't he rather large for a ball?"

EVENTS & DISCOVERIES

continued

not for the IBC, but for Emil Levese, a slight, 30-year-old New York dress manufacturer and amateur Brooklyn high jumper. Levese was quick to point out that Levese's profession would be only one of four or five proposed titles bouts this year and that other promoters, perhaps Jack Hurley among them, would be involved.

Levese is presently negotiating for a challenger, size and date. The most likely place, New York's Madison Square, the date, late in July. The matter of an opponent may prove more difficult. Ideally, it would be Tommy (Hurricane) Jackson, the No. 1 challenger, but Jackson's manager has demanded an exorbitant guarantee ("I'll \$500,000, give a pickle, take a pickle") and, in the bargain, Norris has been threatening to match Jackson and No. 2 Challenger Eddie Machen outdoors. But neither Cas nor Emil seems perturbed. Said Cas:

"Patterson will fight anybody in the world beginning with No. 1 [Jackson] and going right down the line until we find someone who is ready. If No. 1 refuses, he forfeits his right, as I see it. But I can't conceive of a manager in a normal state of mind refusing to fight for the title. It's the dream of every manager. It was my dream."

Beyond the teledefenses, Cas has his grand plan to restore competition and vigor to boxing—a design which, when he announced it, brought the old ridicule down on him once more.

It is Cas's hope that by giving the championship defenses independent promoters he will diminish the IBC's strength. But Cas has strict qualifications for each promoter. "I want," he said, "a man who intends to stay in boxing, not a man looking for a lucrative one-shot. I want a man independently wealthy, so he can turn his boxing earnings back into boxing. I want a man with an aggressive spirit, someone who will take a stand, a man whose personal feeling has been hurt by the way boxing has been run. I want a man who will remain competitive and in constant opposition to the IBC; a man prepared, moreover, to take on one of the network TV shows (if and when the IBC is forced to give one up)—and this court trial will be a farce if they don't make them give one up. I also want a man who will promise to give a chance to these fighters and managers who haven't had the opportunity to get work because of the IBC and are deserv-ing of it. Now, does that sound like

I'm crazy, as they call me? After all, these has retired the vehicle can drive it any way they wish."

DATUM

THE ELEPHANT AGE is surely here, but the consequences of the crime are not as certain.

Offered in evidence is the remark of a spectator leaving New York's St. Nicholas Arena last week after witnessing a dandy fight.

"Gee," the spectator told his companion, "what a fight it must have been on television!"

UP THE ANIMALS

EVER SINCE the early settlers landed on the eastern seaboard, markets at the ready. People have been giving Animals a terrible kicking around in the U.S. The buffalo turned up his heels even before the invention of the automobile and, in the years since, thanks to hunters, superhighways, gang plans, smog and an expanding People population, even storks and porcupines have been having a tougher and tougher time of it. But in the last few years, along the Gulf Coasts of Louisiana, Texas, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, it has begun to appear as if People might be facing a startling division of wealth with a newcomer in the ranks of U.S. wildlife: the nutria—capy or swamp beaver.

The nutria, a native of southern South America, looks, at first glance, like a cross between a muskrat and a beaver; he is a powerful swimmer, weighs in the neighborhood of 20 pounds, has short, round ears, long whiskers, coarse outer fur, a long, black, round serrated tail and four big, orange-colored incisors. He is a vegetarian who is not particular about his diet. Also, he believes in large families and lots of them. Until he got to the U.S., however, he had nothing but trouble; he was so heavily trapped in Argentina that he was virtually extinct there by 1910, and surviving specimens were incarcerated on fur farms in South America and Europe.

In 1938, however, E. A. McIlhenny (of the family which manufactures Tabasco sauce) brought a few pairs of Argentine nutrias to Avery Island, Iberia Parish, Louisiana, thereby, as things turned out, becoming a sort of Belvoir of the swamp beavers. The hurricane of 1940 knocked over the McIlhennys' "escapeproof" fences, and the nutrias hit for the bayous and marshes. They spread both east and

west—eating their way through succulent bulrushes, cattails and aquatic vegetation and producing five litters of five or six little nutrias every two years. Virtually no predators have interrupted their rampant advance—big alligators will gulp down nutrias if they get the chance, but big alligators are relatively rare creatures.

Trappers prey on them, it is true, but only halfheartedly; pelts of nutria from warm regions are inferior to those from southern Argentina and bring only a dollar or two; also, the pelt is hard to skin, scrape and stretch. Even so, figures on trapping give an idea of the nutria's amazing spread: 135 pelts were turned in Louisiana in 1943-44, and 471,000 in 1955-56. The nutria has marched on regardless—demonstrating recently an appetite for rice, corn, sugar cane and the bark of trees, as well as far less valuable feed.

While People generally manage to doublecross Animals, the nutrias have managed to doublecross People. People with weed-clogged lakes have obligingly helped them find new worlds to conquer. The Eagle Lake Rod and Gun Club of Texas is an example. In 1950 four female nutrias and one male were dumped into 1,400-acre Eagle Lake; within four years they had eaten up all the lake's islands of bulrushes and cattails, which provide cover for ducks, and the animals were eating "nut-outs" in nearby farmland. Club members have shot 15,000 nutrias in the



last two years. In 1955 Governor Allen Shivers put two nutrias in a lake on his Woodville, Texas farm; the lake is now clean as a whistle and the nutrias have advanced into his cornfields.

Despite these dramatic demonstrations, the nutria has not yet really caused any severe damage in the South. But sportsmen fear it could practically eat the marshes and swamps of the Gulf Coast out from under the duck population. Farmers shudder at what it could do to crops. Perhaps the final solution of the problem will have to come from South America. Unlike some Animals, nutrias will not eat People. But People can eat nutrias. "When roasted," reads a report from Buenos Aires, "it is similar to suckling pig. The flesh is light pink and presents a palatable appearance when cooked and does not [ugh] turn black as in the case of muskrat."



ARTISTE WALKER'S TURN-OUT, 100, 70 WATCH COLLEGE-GIRL SAILORS FROM PORCHES OF BROWN UNIVERSITY BOATHOUSE ON SEA POND

THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF SPORT

FOR SPRING, FOR COLLEGE

MIDDLEBURY'S Corliss Knapp, who won third place, high-dive.



HOLYOKE'S Nan Fisher, drying out, discusses race with Middlebury's Nancy Sharp.



PENNSBORO Horvath Joyce Knowles and Betty Wood of Wrentham get dinghies ready.





BOARDING SHIP. JOHN HOLMES AND CHARLEY HULLS OF THE RHODE ISLAND YACHTING ASSOCIATION GET READY FOR THE BIG CHALLENGE OF DAY

AND FOR SAIL

SPRING showed its squally side for girl sailors from 14 eastern colleges who met in dinghy competition at the Pembroke Invitational Regatta on Providence's Backus River. The girls were out to prove that they can sail every bit as well as men—and they promptly established their point. They jockeyed their dinghies up to the starting line in hotly competitive fashion, rounded the marks of the figure-eight course with sperry sharpness and—like small-boat sailors anywhere—lodged a spray of "Bury room!" protests. Nonetheless, despite two or three collisions, the invasion of the course by a large oil tanker, a dismasting and an upset in the gusty wind, the full day's racing series was a clear success. Connecticut College, Mount Holyoke and Middlebury finished 1-2-3 for the day.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY JIMMY COOPER

LEADING FLEET. winners Judy Sawtelle and Katty Lloyd-Boss of Connecticut College get set to round buoy.



TO LONDON

THIS was when the grand tour consisted of a stately but slow procession by carriage through the capitals of Europe. The other day, 40 Americans and their wives set off on a novel modern version. All had one thing in common—they were members of the Triumph Sports Owners Association, and had decided to buy the new Triumph TR3, a dippy little number manufactured in Coventry, England. When they heard the news, the Triumph boys made a grand gesture—they chartered a plane, invited their U.S. fans to fly over and pick up their new cars at London Airport to have a Continental grand tour before shipping the cars back home to the U.S. The Americans were delighted.

The chartered plane taxied to a stop directly beside a lotful of sports cars. Each lady was presented with a bouquet; while the gentlemen were handed fatfuls of maps and official documents. Presently the Americans were off on an itinerary which included Stratford-upon-Avon, Coventry (for a look at the assembly line), France, Belgium, Austria and Switzerland—a jaunt of some 2,000 miles and a most pleasant way to break in a new car.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY LARRY JACOBSON



AMERICAN TOURISTS GET FIRST GLIMPSE OF THEIR NEW CAR AT LONDON AIRPORT



CAR DEALER David Thomas, Long Beach, Calif., holding wife's bouquet, has a chat with Mrs. Vernon Schorn.



TELEPHONE WIRE CHIEF Paul Crowley, California, gets down to examine the compartment under the trunk which contains spare tire.



LONDON SALESMAN Derek Huxford explains adjustable steering to the Robert Haneses, Wheeling, W. Va.

TO START THE GRAND TOUR



CHEMICAL ENGINEER RAYD MUENKENY (LEFT), WALLINGFORD, PA., AND KEN KORMAN PEER UNDER HOOD AT TRIUMPH'S CARBURETOR



CAR DEALER (Bottom Row) stands (top), George Duane Faxon, Merik, tells of plan to tour Europe independent of rally.



PUBLIC RELATIONS Executive David Hebb, Lenox Valley, N.Y., prepares to spray engine paintwork with shellac as wife kibitzes.



METALLURGIST Dudley Rockwell, West Hartford, Conn., looks at travel folder with Mrs. Rockwell.

CHASE THAT BALLOON

A BALLOON is a very perverse vehicle; a sports car is a most obedient machine. The two seem impossible together, but spring is a time for harmony, and in the balmy weather Philadelphia sports drivers and balloonists joined forces. Zigzagging over roads after the balloon, the drivers competed as in a rally, scoring points by retrieving toy parachutes and planes dropped from the wandering gas bag. As the balloon drifted north, south, east and west in a shifty spring wind (not going anywhere really!), the car drivers spent half the time scrambling afoot. The youngest rallyist, Philip Dean, age 14, got lost in the woods and was rescued by a Mercedes. The winner, Tom Stewart, drove 10 miles, ran four miles, fell 15 feet from a tree and scored 420 points. The rally director, Al Bachrach, ended up with the second best score and the worst case of poison ivy.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ROBERT HAYNE

PURSING MERCEDES. piloted by Frank Diamant, stands parked as balloon changes course in fitful winds aloft.



AS SEEN BY BALLOON CLUB OF AMERICA WHICH DROPT AT VALLEY Forge



1,000 FEET UP, Balloon Co-pilot Connie Wolf releases a toy plane. Car drivers recovered about half of the four dozen minutes dropped.



AIRPORT TWO DOZEN SPORTS CAR DRIVERS AND CO-PILOTS GET READY TO START A UNIQUE WHEELY CHAMPS RACE, BUT BALLOONISTS



SCRAMBLING FOR POINTS, DRIVERS PUSH A PARACHUTE INTO A THICKER WOODS, AND IN ONE NIGHT CLIMB TREE AFTER TREE.



THE RULER IS RESTORED

Aided by Fitzsimmons strategy, Bold Ruler won the Preakness with Iron Liege leading the hopeless pursuit

by WHITNEY TOWER

FROM five of the six days of Preakness Week at Pimlico the skeptics were in the saddle. In the course of this drawn-out session they naturally settled all remaining disorder among the 3-year-old Thoroughbred division with the hasty conclusion that Derby winner Iron Liege would become the first colt since Citation (1948) to follow his

Kentucky victory with a win in the Preakness. The odds, to be sure, were in their favor; for while Calumet's Iron Liege was training up to this important date in superb condition, his chief rival, Bold Ruler, was having fun by playing the role of the honor student suddenly aware that you don't have to be marked 100 to pass every exam. Bold Ruler, you, was the Preakness Prep, but nobody thought much of his race. Some said he'd had too much racing. Some said his back was hurting him again. Some said he was overrated to begin with. And many others simply shrugged and said, in effect, what can you expect from a Nasrullah anyway—they run when they want to, but when you want them to run they're as likely as not to spit in your eye and double-cross you every time. That's what the skeptics said.

Then, on the sixth day of Preakness Week the other team took over. When they did, Bold Ruler, Mrs. Henry Carnegie Phipps, Sunny Jim Fitzsimmons and Eddie Arearo cleaned up. It was a slaughter.

Two hours before Preakness post time Arearo had confided: "This track—with its tight turns and short home stretch—is made to order for a front-running horse. Most speed horses can carry their speed around a tight turn without any change of stride, and if they can hold the rail they can make it awful tough for any come-from-behind horse to get by 'em (in 14 of the past 18 Preaknesses the first horse rounding the final turn into the stretch went on to win)." Eddie looked solemnly down at his program. "You ought to be able to figure this race pretty well. In the first place there's seven of us in it, but Iron Liege is the only horse worth worrying about. He's in No. 4 post, I'm in 5 and Federal Hill is on the outside. Well, you know for a fact that Federal Hill is going to try and bust out of there and take the inside going into the first turn. You know Hartack's going to have Iron Liege up in second or third spot, and then those other guys

continued on page 37

RESTORED BY JERRY COVAT

BLINKERS WINK OFF Bold Ruler as jubilation Arearo took him to winner's circle.

SPORTS ILLUSTRATED





**The world offers 3 great whiskies
— one is Lord Calvert**

EVER wonder why decanters come in threes?

The answer is clear. It is surely to accept the world's three great whiskies. A great Scotch. A great Canadian. And the greatest of all American

whiskies—our own LORD CALVERT.

Why not give your guests this thoughtful choice tonight? It is a lordly gesture. The act of a man of distinction.



McGregor goes to Sea Island for a grand old fabric...
the news is what it comes in! **CORDETTE**

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your wrists and waist with contrasting rib-knit trim. \$60.00. Fabulous Cordette Lyc Sport Coat, \$87.00. Cordette Shirt; slash pockets; side darts. \$5.00. Cordette Outer self-belted shirt. \$5.00.



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SPORTSWEAR

Also available in menswear
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Department of Design and Development

RULER RESTORED

(Continued from page 24)

[Arcaro's finger ran down just the names of jockeys riding Insepect, Promised Land, Nah Hiss and Inside Tract] are on come-from-behind colts who won't do much running during the first part of it anyway. So where does that leave me and Bold Ruler? It means I either try and race him off Federal Hill—which is how I got Bold Ruler beaten in the Derby—or I run with him into the first turn and keep Federal Hill on my outside at all times. Ordinarily, I hate to go running after any sprinter, but Mr. Fitz and I talked the whole thing over and we both agree that the only thing I do this time is to run for it all the way and make the other horses come get you."

The considerable public sentiment in favor of Fitzsimmons and the colt he trains was demonstrated before the race in two ways—by the fact that until just before the race Bold Ruler was preferred in the betting over his Louisville conqueror, Iron Liege, and by the spontaneous wave of cheers which greeted the old man when he crossed the track on his way to the paddock. When he got there, he was exchanging a couple of surprises up his sleeve.

REAL SCARIES

First, as a precaution against a tendency to run out on the turns, he equipped Bold Ruler with a special set of blinkers, actually half cups with a slit in the back of each blinker. "Blinkers may stop him from running out," predicted Arcaro, "but I'm not sure they are so good for a horse with his special temperament. He loves to be challenged when he's in front, and just when another horse comes up and heads him he'll get going again. But when your horse is wearing blinkers you're never too sure of whether or not he sees his opposition coming. The danger is obvious: a horse could get to him—and by him—before he became aware that he really had to start running again. Mr. Fitz's blinkers for him are probably about right, though, and he'll be able to see just enough behind him to know if he's in trouble or not."

The other Fitzsimmons precaution was an innovation designed to alleviate some of the pressure on Bold Ruler's extremely tender and sensitive mouth. Acting on the theory that much of the colt's rankness stemmed from an understandable dislike of having Arcaro wrestle against a tender mouth, a light string was used to tie Bold Ruler's bit



ARCARO DEMONSTRATES HOW NEW-STYLE BIT PROTECTED BOLD RULER'S TENDER MOUTH

down to the lower part of the jaw. "What it meant," explained Arcaro afterward, "was that there was more pull on his jaw and less on his mouth."

The race itself—although run exactly the way Arcaro and Mr. Fitz had predicted it would be and with the full cooperation of a Bold Ruler who wanted to run and who was allowed to run—was nonetheless dramatically exciting until, with only an eighth of a mile to go, it became apparent that nobody could overtake Bold Ruler. From the gate it was Federal Hill and Bold Ruler sprinting down past the stands together and into the first turn after a lickety-split 22½ first quarter. Iron Liege lay back a comfortable two lengths off Federal Hill and the excitement up the backstretch was not so much in the wondering about whether or not the pace-setters would kill each other off. Bold Ruler covered the first half mile in :48.2½ and the three quarters in 1:36.3 as it was in the speculation as to when Iron Liege would make his move and how effective it would be. Harkack, too, had this in his clever mind and at the three-eighths pole he decided it was time to pull out all stops. By now Federal Hill was finished, spent and falling back, but when Willie went to work on the Derby champion nothing happened. "I had a clear shot at him, but when I asked my horse to move he had nothing to give me. I can't explain it, but I felt at all times in this one that Bold Ruler had me over a barrel and there was nothing I could do about it."

With the Iron Liege threat over with,

Bold Ruler had a comparatively easy trip the rest of the way. He covered the mile in 1:54.3½ and made it to the wire in 1:58.1½ (good time for the mile and three sixteenths, but almost two seconds slower than Nashua's track mark of 1:54.3½ set in the 1955 Preakness just a few weeks after he too had been upset in the Kentucky Derby). Iron Liege, as a matter of fact, had trouble salvaging second place, and to do it he had to win a photo decision from the 54-to-1 shot Inside Tract. Behind them came Promised Land, Nah Hiss, Insepect and, finally, Federal Hill.

The buildup to any major race is, of course, always exciting, but it was doubly so before last week's 141st Preakness because it brought together not only the two best 3-year-olds in training but also in figures like Fitzsimmons, Arcaro, Jimmy Jones and Willie Harkack the dominating names of a season which grows more interesting with each passing week. The buildup churned into high gear the morning before the race when Trainer Jones, tired from a pre-dawn commute down from Garden State Park, rolled his Cadillac up to the barn in the Pimlico stable area. Iron Liege, Bold Ruler and Federal Hill were all quartered in Barn J, and now, as Jimmy Jones walked slowly toward Iron Liege's stall, he suddenly became the target for a dozen or more reporters and other curious visitors who descended on him like a wave of kids who have just spied the Good Humor man. Jones looked about him for an

(Continued)



EDDIE ARCARO AND TOMMY FITZGERALD IN PRIVATE CONVERSATION WHILE WAS TO DETERMINE THEIR PREPARATION FOR THE RACE

RULER RESTORED

continued

Instantly, Bold Ruler was being walked under the shed by Exercise Boy Tommy Quinn. As they passed Iron Liege's stall the Derby champion looked out with an air of almost bored indifference. Bold Ruler played his part even better; he didn't even look at the champion. Jones, his face lined and showing the strain of hard work, smiled faintly. He spotted Mr. Fitzsimmons leaning against the other side of the barn and started over. "Jimmy," a man said to him, "how do you think the Preakness will be run tomorrow?" Jones stopped and took another knowing look at Bold Ruler, who was just passing Federal Hill's stall. Jones's expert eyes were studying Bold Ruler thoroughly. "How do I think it will be run?" he replied with a snarl. "I know how it'll be run. It'll be run like hell—that's how."

Mr. Fitts and Eddie Arcaro also knew that the Preakness would be run like hell. They knew it because they

intended all along—assuming Bold Ruler would be ready and willing—to run from the gate and just keep on running. "I've learned enough in four years about trying to manage any of these Naasullahs," said Arcaro. "I went through enough with Nashua—trying to manage him—and now this sucker is the same way. I really figure it was my riding and nothing else that lost him the Kentucky Derby. I fought him and discouraged him and finally he gave up. There's only one way to ride Bold Ruler; let him go and do it his own way. Everyone knows the Naasullahs have a lot of run in them. I don't think there's a horse in the country that can get the jump on Bold Ruler if I really want to hang him out of that gate. He likes to be in front. And if he likes it, that's where we're going to be and I don't think we'll have to be scared of Federal Hill or Iron Liege or any of the rest of them."

The Preakness result naturally puts Bold Ruler back at the top of the 3-year-old list until at least the June

15 mile-and-a-half Belmont Stakes, where he may not only get to run against Iron Liege again, but quite likely that other potential Calumet star, Barbaro, as well. It would seem unlikely that Gen. Duke (who Hartack thinks would have won the Preakness hands down) will have sufficient time to overcome his foot injury and train up to the Belmont in time, but there are always a few distance runners lying in wait in New York to greet the Derby and Preakness champions, and this year will be no exception. But, as Eddie Arcaro pulled away from Pimlico Saturday evening in the company of his long-standing buddies Teats Star and Don Aronow, there was already a new confidence written across the famous Arcaro face. "I said all along that Bold Ruler was the best 3-year-old around," he remarked. "I'm assure now as I ever was." A vaguely distant look came over the Master's features. "In fact," he added, "I'd just love one thing now. I'd like to ride that Kentucky Derby over again. I really would." (S.M.)



IT'S GREAT VICTORY! AROUND GLANDER BARK, AT IRON LEGS (CENTER) AND FAST-GLORIOUS (RIGHT) TRAIT

CONGRATULATIONS. FROM THE VICE-PRESIDENT AND MRS. WOOD TO MRS. H. D. PARRIS AND HER TRAINER, FROM HARTACK TO ARCADEO



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TIP FROM THE TOP



For golfers of all
degrees of skill

from BETTY JAMESON, *San Antonio "C" Tour*

In any game in which a person strikes a ball, a player is bound to experience hot stretches where his timing is so right he just can't miss, and to experience other stretches where nothing he does is right, no matter how intensively he concentrates. Part of the skill of being a consistently good golfer is a player's ability to do something definite and constructive when he or she falls into a slump instead of simply persevering gamely but to no true purpose.

To my way of thinking, the best of all remedies for recovering your timing (and your swing) is this: go out and practice with your feet set only two or three inches apart. This exaggerated narrow stance has the effect of making you use the correct elements for shotmaking: simplified correct footwork, simplified correct movements of the hands, arms and shoulders. You have to swing the club, you cannot substitute raw force for coordinated movement. As a result, a player stops straining with the improper elements and begins to recover almost immediately a proper sense of the golf swing and a proper sense of timing. I know of no other means of getting back into the swing of things that is comparably effective.



NEXT WEEK: DENNY LAVENDER ON THE HANDS AHEAD

DON HOAK—THEN AND NOW

A .315 hitter who couldn't lift the Cubs out of last place has sparked the Redlegs to the top of the National League

by ROY TERRELL

FOR THOSE who persist in the ill-fated conviction that Ted Williams and Stan Musial are the best hitters in baseball and that Mickey Mantle and Henry Aaron await only the passage of time before ascending the throne, it is suggested that they read the fine type in the sports pages of their daily newspapers. Figures do not lie—in baseball, they wouldn't dare—and there in the batting averages last week, for all the world to see, was incontrovertible proof that Williams and Musial were over the hill and that Mantle and Aaron were simply flashes in the pan. The best hitters in baseball were Ross Bertoia, the druggist's friend from St. Vito, Italy (see Hochmutter), and Donald Albert Hoak, a retired trumpet player from Roullette, Pa.

This does not necessarily signify the end of baseball. For one thing, 30 games do not a season make, and there is still a long way to go. For another, Bertoia is only 22 years old and was once deemed worthy of a \$25,000 bonus by the Detroit Tigers and someday really could become one of baseball's better hitters, with or without the benefit of Equanil. Stranger things have happened. But it is a little harder to explain this business of Don Hoak.

Hoak is 29 years old and has been playing baseball professionally since 1947, yet never has he hit over .245. His lifetime major league average is some 65 points below that. Of even more consequence, while Mantle and Williams were finishing one-two last year in the American League batting race and Aaron was leading the National, Don Hoak was making his mark by finishing dead last. Of all the players who officially qualified for the honor, Hoak and his .215 brought up the rear. This means that he was even worse than Willie Miranda, and in the big leagues you do not sink below this and still hope to stick around.

Yet after three weeks of the 1967 season Don Hoak was hitting .315, and a week later, after the first full month

of play, he was still leading the National League at .368. And, what is more important, he was also right near the top of the column headed runs batted in. With Ted Kluszewski off flexing his muscles for the edification of the medical fraternity rather than the terrorization of opposing pitchers, with the other big Cincinnati sluggers, Wally Pate and Gus Bell, at something less than peak form, Hoak had personally taken up the slack. He was swinging the big bat which sent the Redlegs off to their 12-game winning streak and to the top of the National League.

Most of baseball observed this miracle with the same air of puzzled wonderment which settled over Hoak's old teammates on the Chicago Cubs. "Are you sure," they asked, "that it's really *you*, Don Hoak?" When told that apparently it must be, the Cubs, like everyone else, wanted to know what in the world had happened.

STRAIGHTEN UP AND SWING BOOP!

According to Hoak, it was fairly simple. The formula goes something like this: First, assume a stance in the near-geometric center of the batter's box. Then spread your feet as far apart as possible without falling over, crouch slightly and at the same time bend forward from the waist. Immediately abandon this position and move as far toward the back, inside corner of the box as you can get without stepping on the catcher's toes or obscuring the umpire's view of the game. Place your feet close together, stand up straight and relax. Then, when a baseball comes by, hit it. This may not work for you, but it has done wonders for Don Hoak.

If the new batting stance has made Hoak a celebrity as a hitter, the old one earned for him a certain renown, too. When dug in at the plate, Hoak appeared capable of standing staunch before a hurricane—as long as it blew from the direction of the mound. "Relooped," once wrote Dick Young of the

continues



BEFORE AND AFTER: Ten tight, using old style pivot, crouching, leaning forward, Hoak stood up, moved back, began to hit.



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HOAK—THEN AND NOW

continued

New York Daily News, "like the Holland Tunnel with a bat in its hands."

"I started hitting that way at Fort Worth in 1950," Don says. "I was having a lot of trouble hitting the high fast ball so I decided to crouch. You notice how a lot of good fast-ball hitters crouch—Lopata, McDougald, Banks. So I did, too, and it helped."

"A couple of years ago, when I was with the Dodgers, Alston and I looked around with changing my stances, but I never did feel just right, so I went back to hitting the same old way."

"I was all locked up, too tight. And I was swinging too hard. I'm not a home-run hitter and I know it, but Klhlers will do that to a guy; you always think you can hit one into those seats. Reese used to tell me I was swinging too hard. So would Hodges. And Birdie has told me that he used to notice it all the time."

"So this spring when I reported to the Reds down at Tampa, Yehbert called me in and he said, 'You know you can't play in the majors, Don, and hit .215.' I told him nobody knew it better than I did. He said, 'Do you want to work on changing your stance? It might help.' And I told him anything he wanted to try was O.K. with me. So he had me start hitting this way and here I am."

At first Hoak had trouble finding the strike zone. He was comfortable in the new position, but he was so close to the plate, his elbows, in fact, extending out over it, that every pitch looked like it was going to knock him

down. And then, even after he became accustomed to that, Don discovered he had lost quite a bit of his power.

"I told Birdie and he just grinned. He knew I really hadn't lost any power, it was just that I couldn't swing as hard this way. He told me right at first: 'You hit 15 or 20 home runs on this ball club and you're nobody. We've got guys that hit 35 or 40. You cut down on that swing and just worry about meeting the ball.'"

THEY COULDN'T GET HIM OUT

Just meeting the ball, Hoak hit .414 in spring training. On opening day, he hit two doubles. As the Reds struggled through those disastrous first two weeks when they lost six games to Milwaukee, Hoak was almost the only member of the club who did keep on hitting. And then the Reds began to win. On May 2, exactly a year from the day Don had set a National League record in fertility by striking out six times in one game, he drove in five runs against the Giants, including the two winning runs in the ninth inning, with three singles and a home run. Against the Dodgers on May 8, he hit a grand-slam home run off Don Newcombe to win another game. And on May 12, in Chicago, he beat the Cubs in the first game of a double-header with a late-inning single.

"I'm lucky and I know it," he says now, "but somehow I'm hitting the pitches that used to get me out. The good fast-ball pitchers—Antonelli, Buhl, Newcombe, Simmons, Roberts—always used to get me out. Last year I went 9 for 12 against Newk. The other night I hit that home run off

HIGHLIGHT . . . AND HIGH LIFE

IN FLORIDA this spring, Rene Bertola, Detroit's young beam infielder, seemed nervous. He was awkward in the field and hesitant at the plate. It looked as if the jittery Rene was doomed to the minors. Mel Ott, the smiling New York Giant right fielder, who now broadcasts the Tiger games, noticed all this and suggested to Jack Hodel, Tiger trainer, that Bertola be given a tranquilizer pill to ease his tension before a game. Ott himself had never needed tranquilizers during his days as the National League's all-time home run king, but he had turned to them when he found himself trembling up before his home-cuts. Bertola, with nothing to lose, agreed to the experiment, and the results were astounding. He started hitting fearfully and fielding gracefully. When Detroit moved into New York for a series with the Yan-

kees, Rene Bertola and his pills were leading the league with an extraordinarily healthy batting average of .338.

Several other American leaguers might well take a leaf from Bertola's medical book. Last week Ted Williams and Mickey Vernon were each fined \$100 for flinging their bats after striking out, in contravention of a league rule protecting spectators. Some other Yankees might benefit too. A few of them—Mantle (again), Hank Bauer, Johnny Kuck, Yogi Berra and Whitey Ford—celebrated Billy Martin's birthday by going a few extra innings at the Copacabana, a flashy Manhattan late spot, and wound up in an early-morning brawl. It seemed they needed their pills after the game.

On the evening following the Copacabana, the Yankees were taking batting practice prior to a game with Kansas City.

him. Anyway, it sure feels good. I just hope it lasts."

Don Hoak is tall and slender, 6 foot 1 inch in height, and he weighs about 179 pounds. He has close-cropped red hair and green eyes and an oft-broken nose and, when he is very determined about something, he looks like nothing so much as a slightly angry hawk. Throughout most of his baseball career he has usually looked like a slightly angry hawk. Determination is just another name for Don Hoak.

He was born and grew up and still lives in Roulette, a northern Pennsylvania town of some 1,300 inhabitants, and in high school he played baseball, football and the trumpet. He used to pick up a little money playing in a dance band, but there was never much doubt that baseball was what motivated most. He went into the Marine Corps when he was 17 and still in high school; in 1947, when he got out, he went to work playing baseball.

If Hoak wasn't a great hitter, he had certain other talents which sustained him and kept him moving up toward the big leagues, through places like Valdosta, Ga. and Nashua, N.H. and Greenville, S.C., through Fort Worth (where he was married one August night in 1960 at home plate) and St. Paul and Montreal (where President Shog Shoginskey called him "the best third baseman in the International League in 10 years"). He could run like a rabbit, he had an exceptionally fine arm and his defensive excellence was unquestioned. And Hoak always wanted to win—sometimes, it seemed, too much. He was thrown out of ball

continued

From the Kansas City *Examiner* a thick-tongued voice played the cool evening air. "Happy birthday to you, happy birthday to you," it sang. The preacher was Billy Hunter, an ex-Yankee. Said another K.C. player, "When I saw that some Yankees were involved in a night club brawl, I could name three of them without reading any further."

Most of the readers were hooked for the game, which was won by the Yankees "9 o'clock" ballplayers, 3-0. Bob Turley substituted for Ford and pitched the shut-out, aided by a triple play.

There were soon rumors that Billy Martin, who, it has long been suggested, carries an unhappy influence over Mickey Mantle, would be traded. Then the rumors were denied. But it looked as if the Yankee front office was displeased with the volatile Martin and was looking for a calmer, steadier infielder. Someone like Rene Bertoin, perhaps. W.H.

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HOAK—THEN AND NOW

continued

garage, fired for too-strenuous arguments with engines and had half a dozen fights. "I don't think I've had any more trouble than most guys," he says, but he will admit that "sometimes during a game you get a little excited."

He was knocked down by pitches so often in his first year that one day he went to his manager at Valparaiso, a man named Hugh Holliday, and asked him how come.

"I don't know exactly, Don," said Holliday, "but if I was pitching against you, I'd do the same thing. You just look like a guy that you'd want to knock down."

It didn't really bother Hoak. He was just curious.

When he came up to the Dodgers in 1964, there was little doubt that he was a major league third baseman. The only trouble was the Dodgers already had two major league third basemen named Billy Cox and Jackie Robinson, and Hoak had to wait for them to wear out. In fact, before Robinson wore out, Hoak was gone to Chicago in a trade for Randy Jackson, who had more power and was supposed to grow fat on the friendly left-field stands at Ebbets Field. Hoak, upon leaving the best team in the National League to become a member of the worst, was overjoyed. "I may not have been able to make the Dodgers," he said, "but I can play every day for the Cubs."

He did—or almost every day—and he hit .315.

The winter of 1966-67 was a time of decision for Hoak. The summer before he was nagged almost constantly by sharply recurring headaches. "Sometimes I couldn't sleep for two, three nights," he says. "I thought it was a pinched nerve. I didn't know what it was." Last winter he found out. During a four-hour operation to patch up Hoak's nose, surgeons extracted 34 pieces of bone splinter and cartilage from around the sinus, eye and nose area. The headaches cleared up.

When he heard that he had been traded to the Redlegs, Hoak knew as well as anyone exactly why Cincinnati wanted him. They didn't need a hitter at third base, because the Reds had plenty of hitters, so many in fact that some of them spilled over onto the bench. What the Reds needed was another slick-fielding third baseman like the one they had, Alex Grammas, so that Tebbets could play Grammas for a while, use him for a pinch hitter like George Crowe or Senky Burgess or

Bob Thurman and then play Hoak, for example, who in the ninth could be lifted, too, for another pinch hitter.

"I was about ready to quit," says Don. "I went to Gabe Paul [the Cincinnati general manager] and I told him I'd give it a try, but if I didn't do much better, if I couldn't help the ball club, I was going to quit. I told him then and I still feel the same way: I'll never become a baseball bum."

As it has turned out, neither Grammas nor the pinch hitters, at least as far as Hoak is concerned, have had much to do. And now, although no one expects him to continue hitting the way he has, Hoak has won a job.

"He's riding a hot streak," says Tebbets. "Right now he's got a hot hand. But you've got to remember he looked good when we were losing, too. That's the mark of a ballplayer. Along with his hitting, he's helped our defense. We need him both ways."

Says Coach Jimmy Dykes: "A wonderful ballplayer. He can get that ball. He's taken a big load off Roy McMillan's shoulders. It lets Mac concentrate on the double play."

ALL HIS DREAMS COME TRUE

As for Hoak, he is living in something of a dream world which used to pass close by but never came quite close enough to touch. Radio and television are after him in every city the Redlegs reach, and the newsmen, who used to avoid him like the plague ("Sometimes I didn't talk to one or two weeks"), now make his waking hours pleasantly miserable with interviews. He has had a cold since the season began and a sore muscle in his leg bothers him at times, but Hoak can honestly say, compared with all the good things that have been happening to him, that these are nothing.

He considers Tebbets "the greatest baseball man I've ever seen. His theories are all sound," says Hoak, "and you never feel any pressure when you play for him." He knows that the Cincinnati infield, which, with Hoak at third base, is perhaps the best in baseball, would still likely be the best in baseball even without Hoak—just as long as his roommates, Johnny Temple, plays second and the rugged McMillan is at short. He also knows he is no .418 hitter.

"I'm not a .315 hitter either, though," he will tell you. "In fact, I don't really know what kind of a hitter I am. I do know that this ball club can win the pennant. If I can hit a good hard .370 and help win the pennant, that's all I'll ever ask." (EWS)



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BASEBALL X-RAY



Barry Larkin

Braves' outfielder and 1991 Giant hero says NL's worst batter, with .188 average.



Larry Green

White Sox veteran slapper posted team's hitting for week with robust .421 mark.



Mike Green

Giants' right-handed batter won two games during week to lead NL with 6-1 record.



Mike Morin

Cubs' outfielder's .571 hitting mark was good enough to lead weak-hitting club.



Al Pineda

Orioles' young outfielder hit at .408 clip to lead team in hitting for week.



Reggie Lammie

Redlegs' biggest winner in 1990 beat Phil to lead team's pitchers with 4-1.

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TEAM PERFORMANCES

This week (5-27 - 5-30)

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W-L	1000	10-1	5
Chicago	5-2	1000	10-1	5
Cleveland	4-3	800	10-1	5
Detroit	4-3	800	10-1	5
New York	4-3	800	10-1	5
Seattle	4-3	800	10-1	5
San Francisco	4-3	800	10-1	5
Washington	4-3	800	10-1	5
White Sox	4-3	800	10-1	5

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta	5-2	1000	10-1	5
Cincinnati	4-3	800	10-1	5
Los Angeles	4-3	800	10-1	5
Philadelphia	4-3	800	10-1	5
Pittsburgh	4-3	800	10-1	5
San Diego	4-3	800	10-1	5
St. Louis	4-3	800	10-1	5
Chicago	4-3	800	10-1	5

TEAM LEADERS

Team	Player	W-L	1000	10-1	5
Chicago	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Cleveland	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Detroit	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
New York	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Seattle	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
San Francisco	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Washington	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
White Sox	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Atlanta	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Cincinnati	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Los Angeles	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Philadelphia	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Pittsburgh	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
San Diego	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
St. Louis	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Chicago	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5

HEROES AND GOATS

THE SEASON (BY MONTH)

Month	Player	W-L	1000	10-1	5
May	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
June	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
July	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
August	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
September	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
October	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
November	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
December	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5

WEEK (BY MONTH)

Week	Player	W-L	1000	10-1	5
Week 1	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Week 2	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Week 3	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Week 4	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Week 5	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Week 6	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Week 7	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Week 8	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Week 9	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Week 10	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Week 11	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Week 12	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Week 13	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Week 14	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Week 15	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Week 16	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Week 17	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Week 18	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Week 19	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Week 20	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5

THE WEEKEND

Weekend	Player	W-L	1000	10-1	5
Weekend 1	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Weekend 2	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Weekend 3	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Weekend 4	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Weekend 5	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Weekend 6	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Weekend 7	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Weekend 8	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Weekend 9	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Weekend 10	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Weekend 11	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Weekend 12	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Weekend 13	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Weekend 14	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Weekend 15	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Weekend 16	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Weekend 17	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Weekend 18	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Weekend 19	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5
Weekend 20	Carlton	4-3	800	10-1	5

ONE TOWN'S SECRET

How can we make American youth physically fit? We didn't know, the country didn't know, but little Newtown, Conn., had the answer all along

by DOROTHY STULL

SOME PEOPLE might think that Newtown, Conn. (pop. 8,344) is old-fashioned. For one thing, motorists are forced to maneuver around a flagpole that sprouts unexpectedly from the center of the main street. The flag was placed there in pre-horseless-carriage days to celebrate America's 100th birthday, and no one would think of moving it just because it has become a traffic hazard. Another old-fashioned practice in Newtown is to raise strong and healthy children. Nobody there understands the national cry that most U.S. youngsters are delinquent slothos without properly developed muscles. Newtown's young people aren't like that. Every youngster there is physically active, a situation that is usually associated with an earlier American era.

Of all the U.S. public schools given the Kraus-Weber test of a minimum muscular fitness, Newtown High School has the highest score. Only 11.8% of the students failed as compared with the 53.9% failure of Americans tested generally and 8.1% of Europeans—the ratio that caused so much alarm in the well-known Kraus-Prudden report of 1953 (SI, Aug. 18, 1955). Schools in other cities were proud to beat the original 67.5% score. Pittsburgh reported a 42.5% failure and Omaha boasted of 24%, but none has done better than the 382-pupil Newtown High. What is the explanation? Is there something special about the Newtown child? Is fitness inherent there? Or does Newtown High have a secret method?

Newtown does have a secret, and it's a simple one at that. The modern notion that you have to spend lots of money for fancy equipment and extra personnel has nothing to do with Newtown's method. It comes down to an old-fashioned idea: the character of a man. The man is Coach Harold S. DeGroat, and he believes that to enjoy life you have to live it vigorously. This, he feels, requires a body as well as a mind kept in good shape through energetic use. This philosophy has led him to insist on a minimum of an hour of physical education per day per pupil and the inclusion of calisthenics—which discipline as well as condition the body—during some part of that hour.

Today it is fashionable among many physical educators



WITH SCHOOLS IN THE BACKGROUND, BOYS OF NEWTOWN RUN FAST

to denounce calisthenics as "foreign" and inimical to our democratic tradition of team sports. The amount of time allotted for physical education classes has been permitted in some cases to drop as low as one hour per week. DeGroat goes on the theory that it takes time and hard work to build bodies, and it cannot be accomplished merely with entertaining games.

In reaffirming this old truth, DeGroat paradoxically emerges among his professional colleagues as a downright revolutionary, in the company of such suspiciously non-professional and maddeningly successful fitness experts as Bonnie Prudden.

DeGroat's hour-a-day minimum exercise theory has grown out of 43 years in the field, beginning with his training at the fount of physical education, Springfield College, Springfield, Mass. Before he accepted his post at Newtown 18 years ago, he stipulated that the daily hour was a condition of his taking the job. Today this firm position is still supported by Superintendent of Schools Carl A. McGraw and Principal James F. Hinckley. His conviction is statis-



ON A HALF-MILE CIRCLE-CENTERED RUN THAT TAKES THEM DOWN A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY LANE—THE CLIMAX TO THE MIDDLESEX WORKOUT

tically corroborated by a study done at Indiana University by the late Dr. Frank Stafford, which shows that youngsters in the Indiana public school system who get daily exercise did much better on motor fitness tests than those who had less than an hour per day.

A DAILY SIZZLE

DeGroat said recently: "I've always felt that if you need a daily program in English, you need one in physical education to keep your body strong and learn to get along with people. You don't get those qualities in an English class. Gym and field work are just like chemistry; you can warm kids up and make 'em sizzle. That's how they learn to control their emotions. They learn leadership and follow-ship, which are both invaluable."

"When I first came here," he continued, "the kids were like a bunch of crows; all they wanted to do was sit down." Underlining the difference now, he let out the delighted whoop he uses for a laugh and pointed to a large poster on the gym wall: "While Young We Build Strength of Body,

Agility, Endurance, Good Grooming, These Objectives Cannot Be Attained by Sitting. They Require ACTION!"

And action is what DeGroat has given them. In the school's modern two-in-one gym, 90 by 45 feet, which can be divided into separate gyms for boys and for girls or thrown open into one mammoth room, the coach and pretty Miss Ann Anderson, who teaches the girls, lead their charges at a pace that would tire a Marine. A typical class starts with 10 or 15 minutes of vigorous calisthenics followed by drills to increase skills in soccer, basketball, baseball and badminton. Some of the boys who are track enthusiasts finish up with a half-mile cross-country run, others are finally allowed a few minutes of actual game play. One boy remarked feelingly after class: "It digs your guts out"; but he was the same boy who proudly demonstrated push-ups to the rest of the class because he did them better than anyone else. "If it hurts a little, forget about it," DeGroat says casually. And the amazing thing in this comfort-loving age is the children's response to this Spartan attitude.

continued

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ONE TOWN'S SECRET

continued

They idolize DeGroot and Miss "Andy," and each youngster works hard to increase his proficiency. The competition is primarily with themselves, to better their own scores, and a triumphant "I couldn't do that last year" is a common cry in the gym and on the field. One student who had transferred from another school said: "Gee, this is so different here. I'm crazy about this. I couldn't even call what they had at the other school a physical education program. We had classes about once or twice a week, and we didn't learn much."

The children's enthusiasm for DeGroot and his program is shared by the adults in Newtown. They flock to admire his work every spring at the annual gym show his students put on, and he holds a place as a beloved and well-known member of the community enjoyed by few men in his position. Everywhere he goes he is greeted affectionately. A valued member of the Rotary Club, his opinions on the town's welfare are eagerly sought and respectfully considered. This is quite an achievement in a Connecticut Yankee town where you're a stranger unless born there.

In his capacity as town recreation director he is always on the go to see that school facilities aren't used only during school hours. In the summer he arranges for buses to pick up children at their homes and bring them to playgrounds and the new public swimming



COACH DEGROOT at work with encouragement to flailing players on the school field.

pool. In his rare hours at home he puts out a biweekly physical fitness newsletter garnished with pertinent quotes on everything from medical opinion on the necessity for exercise to Albert Schweitzer on the necessity for kindness.

Two months ago the Connecticut Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation gave him its top professional honor award. Although he was pleased, his main reaction was: "It's my third year in teaching; I ought to know how." (C.B.B.)



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THE TYING OF THE FLIES

by JOHN McDONALD and DWIGHT A. WEBSTER

This is a detective story in antiquity. Dame Juliana Berners, the 15th century nun who left to fishermen the first description of a set of artificial trout flies, bequeathed also a fascinating problem: how, precisely, did she mean her flies to be tied? Her directions are deceptively simple: did she pick her feathers

from wings or bodies of the birds she named? Is "dun" a fly or a color? Is a "taylor" a tail or a tail end? Are the flies' wings down or up? And so on. In offering their solutions, the authors are presenting the results of two years of research. They may be open to argument; if so, they welcome it. Here is their story.

THE ROMANCE of angling, in particular of fly-fishing, for at least the past five centuries is that it has combined two different modes of experience: on the one hand, a joyous passion for the art of fishing which endures from youth to old age and recurrently rises to make every spring the spring of life and, on the other, tradition. Passion and tradition make the art.

The historical dimension in fly-fishing separates us less from the past than that dimension usually does in other sports. Why this is so (and why angling has the vastest and greatest literature of all sports) is an intriguing question, beyond the scope of this essay. We note only this, that the hook has been constant since the late Stone Age, and the trout fly, the dainty and delectable heart of the game, goes back at least to ancient Rome and has changed little structurally since Berners, except only that hers are wet flies, and the master craftsmen of the art in the late 19th century conjured up a complementary one that would float. Having but one mandatory rule, the fly, from which everything else—the tackle, the art and the talk—follows, fly-fishers of all ages have had an identical subject—the rule of the game, so to speak—with infinite variations and possibilities for argument.

The trout fly, like other expressions of culture, is subject to a constant pull between classicism and innovation. In recorded history the score is even: three dominantly classical centuries, the 13th, 16th and 18th, and three innovat-

ing, the 17th, 19th and 20th. Berners has figured prominently in this alternation, of which we shall say more in a moment. But first, what of the centuries before Berners?

SOME, the first known true angling writer, speaks of having read others, now unknown. She speaks also of her flies as "the XII," and it is a fair inference from the article "the" that they were in some way established in practice in her time and that she got them from someone else. But where she got them no one presently knows. Fishing by spear, net, hook and line, and rod have been shown by William Radcliffe in his marvelous *Fishing From the Earliest Times* to be richly represented in antiquity, and writing about the subject begins almost with writing itself. But the record of the fly in the long measure of history is sparse. Before Berners, the artificial fly was mentioned possibly twice in literature, once for certain by Aelian in the third century A.D., and once, less certainly—depending on your scholar—by Martial about 200 years earlier.

Before Martial, fly-fishing is without record, and the 1,200 years from Aelian to Berners are the dark ages of the sport. Something went on but we don't know what until the fly turns up modern and almost complete in Berners' *Treatise*. The fly-fishers of antiquity had no influence in modern times, and Berners stands alone as the ancestress of the modern fly-fisher, fly dresser and angling writer. Since Berners, trout flies have been as prolific in literature as

they have been upon all the variegated waters of the earth.

But the cause of classicism was an her flies from the start. By classicism in trout flies we mean an authoritative rather than an innovative spirit, a set of established flies as opposed to the creation of new ones. Berners herself implies that hers are classic—that article "the"—at the time of writing, which in manuscript was in the early 18th century. After her book was printed in 1496, she and her 13 flies ruled the world of angling literature from the grave for 157 years; that is, down to Walton, during which the *Treatise* went through at least 18 editions.

The record of the rule of her flies is easy to follow. During the period beginning with Berners and ending with Walton only seven known angling books worthy of note appeared in the English language. All but one have long been well known to readers of angling literature.

Berners was first.

The second is the recently discovered *The Art of Angling* (1577) by an anonymous author, from whom Walton seems to have borrowed information on baits, keeping baits and the characters Victor (rechristened Venator in later editions) and Piscator. This long-lost and worthy writer mentions the trout and the fly only once and then gregariously: "... I dare not well deal in the angling of the trout, for displauning of one of our wardens, which either is counted the best treader in England, or so thinketh, who would not (as I suppose) have the taking of that fish common. But yet thus much I may say, that he worketh with a fly in a box." Another curious avoidance of trout flies occurs in an edition of Berners' *Treatise*, published in 1588 and reprinted in 1614 under the title *A Jewell for Gentrie*, which omits her fly list. Others, however, used it freely.

The third book on angling is Leonard Mascall's *A Booke of fishing with Hook & Line*, published in 1596. Mascall prints and edits Berners' 13 flies.

The fourth book is John Denays' *Sermons of Angling*, an angling treatise in verse, published in 1614. Denays treats of the trout but not of the fly; but the second edition of the poem, published in 1620, contains a remarkable observation, written by its felicitous editor, William Lawson, perhaps the only man to have been made famous by the writing of a single footnote.

Angle with a made fly, he says, and with a line of three hairs at least twice the length of your rod; counterfeit the May fly and change his color month by month from dark white to yellow. He gives a drawing, the first new trout-fly drawing after Berners—a period of 124 years—as follows: "The head is of black silk or haire, the wings of a feather of

a mallard, beele, or pickled hen-wing. The body of Crowell according to the month for colour, and run about with a black haire; all larned at the tale, with the thread that larned the hookes you must fish in. . . ."

He then offers an illustration of a trout fly—the first in angling history—but we can't count on it. It is a monstrosity corresponding not to the drawing but to one that the engraver must have caught on his wilderness.

The fifth book on angling is Gerowen Markham's *A Discourse of the generall art of Fishing*, with the *Angler* or *skershin*, which is part of his larger work, the *Second Booke of the English Huswadderie*, and of *The Phoenix of Princes*, published in 1614. In good part this book is a prose version of *Sermons of Angling*; its trout flies are Berners', printed, with revisions and additions, from Mascall. The historian John Walker Hills (*A History of Fly Fishing for Trout*) is inclined to believe that the editing of Markham's flies is the work of Lawson, and that by his work Berners' flies were brought to perfection, "complete and unambiguous, neither of which they originally were." Hills's high opinion of this version of the flies accounts for some of the differences between his and the conception of the original flies presented here.

The sixth book on angling is Thomas Barker's *The Art of Angling* in 1631, the first to mention a reel and to say how to tie a fly. His fly drawings are generalized.

The seventh is *The Compleat Angler* in 1653. Walton does not mention Berners, though hers was the classic of the previous century and his work is modeled in part upon the literary structure she established. Walton seems not to have been much of a fly-fisher; he took Berners' flies from Mascall. But Part II of the fifth edition of *The Compleat Angler*, subtitled "Being Instructions How to Angle for a Trout or Grayling in a Clear Stream," written by his friend Charles Cotton and published in 1678, is a masterful specialized treatise on fly-fishing. Cotton published an original list of 65 flies with their drawings.

Three other works need to be mentioned here: *The Experienced Angler* by Robert Venables (1662), who, like Barker, gives generalized drawings; James Chetham's *The Angler's Vade Mecum* (1681); and Richard Franch's *Northern Memoirs* (written in 1658, published in 1694).

Thus from Berners through Walton, with the minor exceptions noted, the only flies in print are Berners' dozen. The revolution in fly-fishing, breaking this classicism-by-plagiarism, was performed in the 1630s, '40s and '50s by Barker, Cotton and Venables.

continued



ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Dwight A. Webster and John McDonald are both passionately dedicated fishermen and students of the literature of angling. In engaging themselves to bring to life Berners' trout flies for publication, they took on a venture never before attempted. At first they divided the work. McDonald, author-editor of *The Compleat Fly Fisherman*, was to organize the research in the U.S. and England, and draft the story. Dr. Webster, professor of fishery biology at Cornell University, was to analyze the entomology, reel and linefish, and tie the flies, in all of which matters he is one of the nation's foremost experts. But, as often happens in a successful collaboration, before they got through exchanging drafts and talk, neither was able to say who had done what.



A few words along the chameleon and the playguy. A considerable stir was made last year upon the publication of the long-forgotten *The Art of Angling* (1877), which revealed a number of Walton's unacknowledged borrowings. The editor of the new issue of that work, Gerald Eades Bentley, in a letter to us, observes that the present idea of plagiarism is a modern one. He says, "Well into the 18th century students were taught in school to paraphrase and repeat earlier writers. When names were cited it was not so much for the purpose of acknowledgment as to gain the weight of authority. Imitation of great predecessors was virtue and it is sometimes very hard for us to see now where they drew the line between imitation (good) and mere compilation (bad)." Mr. Bentley also informs us that there was a copyright "law" in the form of a regulation enforced by stationers, but that it was applied not to authors but only to publishers.

WALTON's practice, however, was castigated in his own time by Richard Francis in the following celebrated (or notorious) passage: "Walton who has the strength of his arguments on other men's theories, is a presentist himself, the undigested articles of his brains himself under the Angler's nose, and the common salubrity of the plagiarist, to be pitted (poor man!) for his loss of time in scribbling and transcribing other men's notions. These are the drones that rob the hive, yet flatter the bees they bring them honey." Francis, a fine fisher, though a thick writer, long ago was communicated from the brotherhood by "Waltonians" ("this despised and maddening abortion . . ." said the scholars, Westwood and Nathaniel). But scholarship has given support to the substance of Francis's remarks, and old "honest Isaac" is defended today more as an stylist and a personal stylist than as a creator of anything new in angling.

Classicism is another matter. So long as "the XII" ruled, the art of the fly scarcely moved. When their rule was broken, fly-fishing returned to first-hand imitation of nature, and the number and variety of the blessed Barker and Verables introduced the idea of choosing flies for their relationship to weather and water. Fancy flies (flies imitative only of the generality of flies) came on, beginning with Cotton, and with him, too, fly-fishers entered the infinite in imitative fly dressings, where

they have been ever since. Cotton fished fine and tied fine. For example, his fourth fly for March: "There is also for this month a fly called the Thorn-Tree Fly, the dubbing an absolute black, mixed with eight or 10 hairs of Isabella-coloured mohair; the body as little as can be made, and the wings of a bright mallard's feather. An admirable fly, and in great repute amongst us for a killer."

This killer is a simple fly, as simple as a Bonners' fly, except for the color of the mohair. Sir Harris Nicolson, who edited the most scholarly edition of *The Complete Angler*, explains the reference as follows: "Isabella" he says, is "a kind of whitish yellow, or, as some say,

though it was a lively century in what it did to create the modern rod, reel, line and leader. Bowler wrote off several of Bonners' flies in *A Catalogue of Flies which found credit in 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries* returned to the creation of new flies. Isabella itself, indeed, 44 years after the dressing specified for the body of the Green Drake by Alexander Markham (The *Waters Angler* or, *Drifted Angler*, 1810): "... a little fine wool from the ram's testicles, which is a beautiful dirty yellow." And a dubbing for the Henrickson Fly, by our contemporary Art Flick (*Northwest Guide*, 1947),



THE SPREADING ENGLISH as he appeared in 1724 is shown at right among his professional colleagues in this folioist from James Macdonald's book, *The Complete Fly-fisher*.

buff colour a little soiled." Soiled is the point. He explains:

A generation before Cotton, in the year 1692, the Infanta Isabella, daughter of Philip the Second, King of Spain, accompanied her husband the Archduke Albertus on a campaign. When he laid siege to Orléans, then held by the enemy, she made a rash vow that she would not change her clothes until the city was taken. This happened to take three years. So Isabella's liver came to be the right color for the cavalier Cotton's trout fly.

The revolution started by Cotton, Barker, Verables and, perhaps in some degree, Francis ended in the 15th century. The 18th, like the 15th and 16th, with one exception, Richard (1747 edition) and Charles (1711 edition) Bowler's *The Art of Angling*, went classical again so far as flies are concerned,

which calls for belly fur of the silver fox stained a little pink with uric hairs.

The real work of the 19th century, however, was in the creation of entomologies, the decisions to upstream fishing and the invention of the dry fly, which together formed the greatest revolution in fly-fishing history since the origin of the sport.

With the dry fly came a new brand of classicism, an effort led by Frederic Halford. *Phaenomena Fluviae et Piscis* (Dress Trout, 1880), and other works to create a definitive "scientific" set of imitative flies. But no action without a reaction. G.E.M. Skues, a great angling writer of a generation ago, successfully attacked dry-fly purism and the new classicism with the weapons of the old wet fly and the new nymph, and a powerful creative spirit. In the United States at about the turn of the

century Theodore Gordon introduced the dry fly and altered forever after the then American weakness for imitating not our own natural flies but the established English artificials. The tension between classicism and innovation is still with us, and, doubtless, always will be. Today in the United States, Easterners, with their perennial Quill Gordons and Cahills, usually are more classical than Westerners, with their experiments in new types as well as patterns of flies.

But the issue between the schools is mild. Two orphaned innovators, Lee Wulff in the East and Dan Bailey in the West, who have given us a galaxy of new flies for our time—especially for fast rough water—may often be found fishing the old flies; and the traditionalist Spence Gray Hackle ("angling is tradition"), who has given us eloquent flyds on old meadows, rods with lead and sympathetic if fishless streams, will try any new fly so long as it is a May Fly. And the collector G. Otto von Klenzsch recently demonstrated the inestimable value of his addition when he dug up from an English bookseller *The Art of Angling* (1577) and saw to its publication by the Princeton University Library, a truly remarkable event for the second book on angling to be first acknowledged and made available for reading after 380 years of oblivion.

In the wars between classicists and anticlassicists in times past, poor Berners was sometimes held up as the bad example. Hewett Wheatley (*The Rod and Line*, 1849), a brilliant advocate of the fancy fly, "Water-Witcher" and other new artificial baits, in the course of assailing all forms of classicism, said of Berners: "That the 'Jury of a dozen flies,' written about by our ancestors, may have condemned a few flies to death, I cannot dispute; but I believe they were mercifully pleased to acquit 49 out of every 50 that were arraigned before them. The moderns are not so merciful."

And Saxon says, "The famous 12 flies for trout and grayling are described as if they were the laws of the Medes and Persians and altered not. . . ."

That Berners and her flies were classified to the absolute limit, for perhaps two centuries is clear from the evidence; but this must be remembered, that classicism is not the fault of the classic. It was an important moment for fly-fishers, deserving of her solemnity, when Berners wrote down the 12 dressings in the first treatise of the art.

continued



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BERNERS

continued

The great defense of Berners is Hilla's history which traces 11 of the 12 down to the present. Our work in constructing these flies would have been more difficult but for Hilla, though we are forced to disagree with him in some important respects.

So much for the historical setting. We turn now to the business at hand, which is the actual tying of Berners' trout flies. We present our argument (and travail) first as regards the general elements as they relate to all the flies, and then as regards each fly in particular.

The general elements:

STYLE. Berners tells us the ingredients but does not tell us how she tied the flies, nor does she give a hint as to their general appearance. There is no

nothing better to do than to present the often contradictory imitations of Hilla and Skene, two fly-fishers of one sensibility who spent their lives observing both English stream insects and their imitations. Our policy is to dress the fly to the size of a possible natural proposed by either or both of these masters.

It is not surprising that Berners does not give us a word picture of the appearance of her flies. Modern fly dressings do not usually specify style in this respect, and most professional fly tiers today are not particularly conscious that their "exact imitation" imitates no fly in hand but is a convincing impression of the fly on the water—as edible, say, as one of Chaucer's apples. We have concluded from her fur-and-leather materials that Berners' flies too are impressionistic, but that they were slightly rougher than modern flies; for

TAILS. Here the most obvious departure from most modern flies is in the absence of tails. The word "tail" is mentioned in two Treatise flies (Dun Fly No. 2 and Stone Fly) but each time as a reference point. In the Stone Fly, the reference is unmistakably to the insect; in the Dun Fly No. 2, the reference may mean part of the bird.

THE argument for tails is this: 1) The Treatise and later books counsel the fly maker to copy nature. Tails are conspicuous on many insects. 2) Venables specifically gives instruction on the point: "Let me add this only, that some Flies have forked tails, and some have horns, both which you must imitate with a slender hair (fastened to the head or tail of your Fly . . . and in all things, as length, colour, as like the natural Fly as you can possibly." 3) Cotton dresses one of the *Treatise* flies (the Stone Fly) with tails. 4) The earliest illustration of a fly (*Secrets of Angling*) has a tail, although the text doesn't specifically ask for one.

The argument against tails is this: 1) No directions to this effect are specifically given, and if one construed tails to be implied, what material should be used? 2) Neither Mascall nor Markham adds tails in their several changes of the *Treatise* dressings. 3) In Cotton's list of 86 patterns, tails are specified in only three: Green Drake (the whisks of the tails of long hairs of the cable or ribbet), Gray Drake (the whisks of the tails of the head of a black cat) and the Stone Fly (place two or three hairs of a black cat's beard on the top of the hook). The Dun Cut calls for horns. Since many of Cotton's flies must have simulated May flies, they should also have been tailed, but this does not seem to have been the fashion. Of one fly that is definitely a May fly he says: ". . . the Little Yellow May fly; in shape exactly the same with the Green-drake (our Italian), but a very little one, and of as bright a yellow as can be seen, which is made of a bright yellow carniet, and the wings of a white-grey leather dyed yellow." No tails.

Our conclusion is that by tail Berners means the hind or tail end of the fly. This is justified by the usage of the day, according to the great *Oxford English Dictionary*. But we must admit that the word could mean tails, period.

COOR. The basic body material for all flies is wool. Six of the patterns call for black; the others call for dun, ruddy, yellow, tawny, dusky and green, respectively. To get ruddy, yellow,

be put on a paper, as it may be taught by sight; yet it will be like this forme.



The head is of black silk or hair, the wings of a feather of a mallard, teal, or pickled hen-wing. The body of Crewell accord-

FIRST PICTURE of an artificial fly appeared in the second edition of John Denney's *Secrets of Angling* in 1633. The model may have been a honeyfly.

known description of the act of tying a fly until Barker, Cotton and Venables, and we have searched them and the other early writers for clues.

Markham, a little over a century away from the printing of the *Treatise*, said this about their style: "Now for the shapes, and proportions of these flies, it is impossible to describe them without painting, therefore you shall take of these several flies alive, and laying them before you, try how near your Art can come unto nature by an equal shape, and mixture of colours."

The assumption that Berners' flies were modeled on nature is our clue to size, but this only shifts the difficulty to one of identifying the naturals represented by these artificials. In only two of her flies is there certainty, namely, the Stone Fly and the Wasp Fly; these are the same today and there is no reason not to take fish with them now on the Beaverkill or the Madison. The Dun Fly No. 1 could be either the February Red or the March Brown. The coloration of the Shell Fly makes it acceptable as a caddis; the Shell Fly and Grannom are identified by Alfred Ronalds in *The Fly-fisher's Entomology*, 1836. For the rest we know of

her equipment was cruder, the professional was unknown and the flies were tied by hand. To some extent her style is fixed by reverse wings. The most noticeable difference from the modern style is dictated by the shape of the hooks illustrated in the *Treatise*. The shanks are so short and the bite of the hook so deep that the fly bodies must have extended well onto the bend.

The Berners' flies illustrated here vary in the "set" of the wings. This is partly intentional, partly chance, in the feathers used and random variations in the tying of each fly. We wished to avoid making a case for a uniform style.

TYING THREAD. Berners gives no directions. But in one instance, the Dun Cut, the wings are bound on with barbed hemp, indicating that a dark effect was desired. A possible inference is that, unless, as in this case, something was done about it, tying of the fly ordinarily left a light or neutral effect. Venables says: "First, I begin to set on my Hook . . . with such coloured Silk as I conceive most proper for the Fly. . . ." Hence we suppose the rule for Berners was merely to pick a harmonious silk.

green and perhaps tawny colors, natural and must have been dyed. It could have been used as garn or spun on as dubbing. The only problem is the Black. Black could have been dyed or used natural. It seems strange that so many dressings call for black, as this is not a particularly common color for naturals. Natural black sheep's wool would be an off-black, even a dun, especially when held against sunlight, and so, we surmise that perhaps when dark hues were wanted, natural wool from the black sheep was used in the old days.

In modifying the basic hue of the wool body, two flies call for ribbing of black silk, one for ribbing of yellow thread. Two call for "parrock" (not "lapped around") the body. The Dun Cut has a black body with a yellow stripe down either side. The Stone Fly has a bicolor body with yellow under the tail and wings of an otherwise black body. The problem lies in techniques for achieving mixed body colors.

Venables and Cotton give detailed directions on the techniques for tying some types of multicolor bodies, and these directions are clear. Venables says: "If your Fly be of three colours, and these lying longways from head to tail, then I take my Dubbing, and lay them on the hook long-ways one colour by another (as they are mist in the natural Fly from head to tail) then bind all on, and make it fast with silk of the most predominant colour."

Cotton's method was different: he spun his different hues first on the thread (as it is usually done today); for example, the Stone Fly: "the dubbing, of bear's dun with a little brown and yellow-camel very well mixt, but so placed that your fly may be more yellow on the belly and towards the tail, underneath, than in any other part."

There is no knowing how Beners dubbed but it is plausible to suppose that she did it like either Venables or Cotton. Cotton's method gets more blending and is more suited to the Stone Fly than the Dun Cut, for the latter suggests a precise yellow stripe along the body.

As to the Stone Fly, we are indifferent between the two techniques, except for intuition that Venables' technique is the older. We therefore tied this fly more or less along his lines. For the Dun Cut, the mechanics of the operation make Venables the only reasonable one to follow.

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least seven birds is specified for dressing: *Treatise* (dies, partridge, jay, the red cock (rooster), capon, drake, buzzard and parakeet. All except the parakeet are given as fly-wing materials. Two birds, the drake and the buzzard, need explanation.

In 13th century England and since then, the word "drake" has the special meaning of the male of the common waterfowl (and domesticated duck), the mallard. The word was also applied to males of waterfowl in general, but it is most likely that the word "drake" in the *Treatise* is used in the restrictive sense, the male mallard. In two flies, Maure and Tandy, there is no contention. She specifies for them "the wild drake," which unquestionably is the male mallard.

In another instance she specifies "dark drake" (Drake Fly), but is not explicit as to whether she means feather color or species of bird. We conclude feather, and give our reasons under the fly heading below.

"Buzzard" means the common hawk (and closely related species) in Great Britain, whereas in the U.S. the term is often used for another group of birds, the vultures. The buzzard members of the hawk family were considered inferior because they were useless in falconry (suggesting why it is uncomplimentary to be called one). The red-tailed hawk is the closest North American species to the common European buzzard. The plumage of juvenile hawks differs from the adults in being lighter on the breast and parts of the feathers. This increases the range of feathers that could be used in dressing the *Treatise* flies. (The specimen used here—a juvenile—was provided by the well-known British angling writer, Major Richard Waddington.) Two types of markings are found on the flags: feathers, white mottled with dark, and dark mottled with darker. The various effects are illustrated in the flies tied.

The problem of the specific feather to be used in *Treatise* flies is more often than not difficult to decide. Only three specific types of feathers are clearly mentioned: 1) heel of the parakeet's tail, 2) mall or light and dark breast feathers from the drake, 3) hackle feathers from the red cock or capon. These feathers are easily recognized. The distinction between rooster and capon hackles, however, is puzzling. Capon hackles would of course be softer, but we do not know how

meaningful such subtle distinctions were to Barnes.

In eight of the 13 flies Barnes mentions no specific feather (at least by present-day usage). These all take the form of "wings of the partridge" (i.e., wings of the fly to be made from the partridge), wings of the buzzard or wings of the drake. She makes applications in two cases: "wings of the blackest drake" and wings "of the drake dyed yellow." The problem: what specific feather of the bird is intended for the fly wings in these eight patterns?

It is surprising, and interesting, that the *Treatise* should be vague on this point and so specific on the others. Perhaps in the language of the day this phrase was meaningful as it stands. Aside from breast feathers, wing or flight feathers are the common mallard feather called for in fly dressings since the 17th century. But even Cotton is vague on this specification. He says, for example, "...the wings, of the pale grey feather of a mallard." It was apparently understood to be a flight or wing feather; only one of Cotton's dressings specifies mall: "...the wings, of the male of a mallard as white as may be." [In the English of this period, "mall" and "male" were both used to designate "lowest feathers."] Hills concludes as regards Barnes' mallard feather: "...I think [that the fly had] wings from the quill feather of a drake: not the dark mottled feather, usually called dark mallard; for I think (though it is only a matter of opinion) that when the mottled feather, light or dark, is intended, the *Treatise* uses the word 'mall,' which would be an appropriate word for a body feather." Hills consistently follows this interpretation, except for Dun Fly No. 1 where he assumes that the direction, "wings of the partridge," means hackle or body feather.

THE immediate successors of the *Treatise* offer little assistance in this area, possibly because they too

had trouble in interpreting *Treatise* dressings and thus improvised: or they were dipping in the experience or practice of their times that would not necessarily correspond with those of the *Treatise*.

Reading flight feathers into the vague *Treatise* instructions, as we do, is purely deductive, but there is no strong argument against it and no satisfactory alternative.

Dual wings follow from one interpretation of three *Treatise* flies (Dun No. 2, Huddy and Yellow Fly). Venables makes it clear that multiple-winged flies existed in his time: "Wings made for the Salmon are much better being made with four Wings, than if of two only and with six better than them of four. . . ."

Hills, in his analysis of early fly construction, points out that in the first description wings made of quill feathers were made in matched edges of feather cut from right and left quills as they are today. Rather a section from one feather was folded over or rolled into a tube and then attached to the hook.

In the matter of attaching wings, one is completely at the mercy of writers after Barnes. Barker, Whitson and Venables are consistent in that they attach the wings to, reverse mallard; that is, they put on their wing materials with the ends of the feathers pointing away from the end of the hook. Then when the body was completed, they pulled the wings up and bent them back—how far back is not specified—and wedged them into place with a few turns of the working silk. Hills at best is obscure in his interpretation of the way Barker bent back his wing.

Barker is the first writer in history to provide any instruction on attaching wings, and we would have appreciated more lucidity from him. Read for yourself what he says: "... Cut so much of the browne of the Mallards leather as in your owne reason shall make the wings, then lay the outermost part of the leather near the hook, and the

(and continued on page 62)

ABOUT THE PAINTINGS



John Langley Howard, who pictures the Barnes' fly in such meticulous detail on the following pages, is an artist known for his extraordinary, almost three-dimensional realism. Because the minute details of these reconstructions are of primary importance, the flies are here shown in enlarged form—a departure from tradition for the sake of clarity. All have been enlarged to precisely twice their actual size. Alternative flies are shown in those cases where the original Barnes' directions could not be interpreted with complete reliability.

THE BERNERS TROUT FLIES

And by Douglas A. Webster, Printed by John Langley Howard

DUN FLY (March)

First Choice



Alternative One



Alternative Two



The dunne flye the body of the dunne well & the wings of the peacocke

ANOTHER DUN FLY (March)



A nother dunne flye the body of blacke well the wings of the blackst drake and the jay and the wings & under the tale.

THE STONE FLY (April)



The stone flye the body of blacke well & yellowe under the wings and under the tale & the wings of the drake

RUDDY FLY (May)

First Choice



Alternative One



Alternative Two



In the begynnyng of May a good flye the body of ruddyl well and leppid above with blacke rybe the wings of the drake & of the rudd capons luyll.

THE YELLOW FLY (May)

Label: Yellow



Alternative: Blue



Alternative: Blue



The yellow fly: the body of yellow with the wings of the middle cock fly; the wings of the middle cock fly; the wings of the middle cock fly; the wings of the middle cock fly.

THE BLACK LEAPER (May)

Label: Black



Alternative: Blue



The black leaper: the body of black with a lapped above with the body of the black fly; the wings of the black fly; the wings of the black fly; the wings of the black fly.

DUN CUT (June)

The dun cut: the body of black with a yellow base after the body of the dun cut; the wings of the dun cut; the wings of the dun cut; the wings of the dun cut.



MAURE FLY (June)



*The maure flye. the body of
dake wull the wynges of the
blackest mayle of the wyld dake.*

TANDY FLY (June)



*The tandy flye at saynt Wylliams daye. the body
of tandy wull & the wynges contrary eyther
ayent other of the whitest mayle of y^e wyld dake.*

WASP FLY (July)

First Close



Alternative (shown wing)



*The waspe flye. the body of blacke wull & leppyd
aboute wth yelow threde: the wynges of the bousde.*

SHELL FLY (July)

First Close



Alternative



*The shell flye at saynt Thomas daye. the body
of goure wull & leppyd aboute wth the harte
of the percke sayle: wynges of the bousde.*

DRAKE FLY (August)



*The drake flye. the body of blacke wull &
leppyd aboute wth black sylke: wynges of
the mayle of the blacke drake wth a blacke heed.*

MAURE FLY (June)



*The maure fly - the body of
dark & the wings of the
black & white of the rhyphidule.*

TANDY FLY (June)



*The tandy fly at wrym Wylpam days, the body
of dark & the wings contrary color
against other of the utmost maye of y^e wylde drake.*

WASP FLY (July)

First Close



Alternative (dark wings)



*The wasp fly, the body of black & lipped
about as yellow drake; the wings of the horse.*

SHELL FLY (July)

First Close



Alternative



*The shell fly at wrym Thomas days, the body
of dark & lipped about with the
of the peaks & wings of the horse.*

DRAKE FLY (August)



*The drake fly, the body of black &
lipped about with black & white; wings of
the maye of the black drake with a black head.*

BERNERS

continued

point of the feather next toward the shank of the hook, so whip it three or four times about the hook with the same silk you armed the hook with [instructions for adding body and hackle, palmer-tied, given here]. . . . Then you must take the hook betwixt your fingers and thumb in the left hand, with a needle or pin put the

wings in two, so take the silk you have wrought with all this while, and whip once about the shank that falleth easest betwixt the wings; then with your thumb you must turn the point of the feather towards the bend of the hook, then whip three or four times about the shank of the hook, so view the proportion."

The rule of imitation suggests off-hand that some wings should be up and some down, as they are in nature. But

we do not assume that the rule is literal, and here we are stymied by our decision on other grounds, mentioned above, to tie reverse wings, and therefore up wings. Conceivably reverse wings could be shaped down, but it would be a difficult and a backward way to get down wings. An argument against down wings is given by Vanables: "... If you set the points of the wings backwards, towards the

continued

SUMMARY OF THE BERNERS FLY DRESSINGS

'TREATISE' NAME	POSSIBLE IDENTIFICATION	BODY	WINGS AND/OR HACKLE
Dun Fly No. 1	March Brown—Hills February Red—Hills	Dun wool	a) Wings: Section of partridge quill feather b) Wings: Partridge body feather c) Hackle: Partridge body feather (Hills)
Dun Fly No. 2	Oliver Dun—Skues & Hills	Black wool	Wings: Dual, section dark mallard quill veiled with feather from under wing of day
Brown Fly	Stone Fly—Skues & Hills	Black wool made yellow under wing and tail	Wings: Section mallard quill
Ruddy Fly	Red Spinner—Hills Green Red Spinner—Skues	Ruddy wool ribbed with black silk	a) Wings: Dual, section mallard quill veiled with red capon hackle b) Wings: Section mallard quill Hackle: Red capon, tied palmer c) Wings: Section mallard quill Hackle: Red capon, under wing only (Hills)
Yellow Fly	Little Yellow May Dun—Hills, and, with some uncertainty, Skues	Yellow wool	a) Wings: Dual, section mallard quill dyed yellow veiled with red cock's hackle b) Wings: Section mallard quill dyed yellow Hackle: Red cock, tied palmer c) Wings: Section mallard quill dyed yellow Hackle: Red cock, under wing only (Hills)
Black Langer	Caddis	Black wool ribbed with peacock lark	a) Wings: Red capon quill feather Head: Blue silk (or wool) b) Hackle: Palmer-tied dun
Dun Cat	Yellow Dun—Hills Sedge Fly—Skues	Black wool with yellow stripe down side	Wings: Section mottled buzzard quill whipped with barbed loop
Stare Fly	Green Drake—Hills Alder—Skues	Dusky wool	Wings: Brown mallard breast
Tandy Fly	Gray Drake—Hills Oak Fly—Skues	Tawny wool	Wings: Light gray mallard breast tied back to back
Wasp Fly	Wasp—Hills Orange Fly—Skues	Black wool ribbed with yellow thread	a) Wings: Section mottled buzzard quill b) Tied natural
Shell Fly	Grimson—Hills Sedge—Skues	Green wool ribbed with peacock lark	a) Wings: Section mottled buzzard quill b) Smaller, like a Grimson, down wing
Drake Fly	Alder—Hills	Black wool ribbed with black silk	Wings: Brown mallard breast feathers Head: Black silk (or wool)

Key: a) first choice; b) alternative one; c) alternative two.

FEATHERS IN TOP AND BOTTOM COLUMNS ON OPPOSITE PAGE ARE ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE, TWO COLUMNS TWO-THIRDS ACTUAL SIZE. IN MIDDLE COLUMN THEY ARE SHOWN ONE-QUARTER AND ONE-HALF ACTUAL SIZE, RESPECTIVELY

bending of the hook, the stream (if the feathers be gentle as they ought) will fold the points of the wings in the bending of the hawk, as I have often found by experience . . ."

We expect this to remain a controversial subject, but the art of tying the flies forces a conclusion. Venables' disapproval of down wings, and the logic of reverse-wing tying, lead us to conclude Berners' fly wings took on a more or less upright form.

TO HACKLE OR NOT TO HACKLE, The *Treatise* seems to regard hackle feathers as wings. The phrasing of both drawings is alike. She says "wings of the drake and of the red capon's hackle." She does not say wings of the drake and hackle of the red capon. In two patterns (Ruddy and Yellow Flies) where hackle feathers are mentioned, the literal interpretation would be wings composed of two different wing materials. The alternative is that hackle feathers were wound on in the conventional modern way but were still classified as a sort of wing. Hills and Skues both apparently make this assumption.

There is no clue in Mascoll or Markham that the hackle should be wound on, but Barker and Venables both describe the tying of palmier-type flies. In Cotton's list there are two types of flies, palmier and winged. Hills quotes without comment Francis's ambiguous directions to hackle: "And among the variety of your Fly-adventurers, remember the Hackle, or the Fly substitute, form'd without Wings, and dress up with the Feather of a Capon, Pheasant, Partridge, Moxean, Phebrings, Paraceta, or the like, and the Body nothing differing in shape from the Fly, save only in raifness, and indigency of Wings."

Has he hackled only at the throat of the fly or all along the hook, palmier tie?

It appears that, a century and a half after the *Treatise* was printed, there is still no certain evidence of flies hackled only at the throat, as they are today. The first definite evidence of conventional hackling that we have found is Bowker in mid-18th century.

When Bowker wants a palmier tie he is explicit; for example, his Black Palmier: "The body is made with the black partridge's feather, ribbed with silver twist, with a black cock's hackle over the body," our italics.

When he wants black around the

neck of the fly, he says "hackle . . . for the legs" or "hackle wrapt twice or thrice under the but of the wing . . ."

We conclude that the *Treatise* flies should be unhackled. Hills to the contrary notwithstanding.

FLY HEADS. One *Treatise* direction (Black Leaper) ends "with a blue head" and another (Drake Fly) "with a black head." These could refer equally to the head of the bird or to the head of the fly.

We know this much, that fly heads of different colors were known to later writers. Lawson gives his fly a head in the famous leucost. Cotton gives us flies with brown, black and red heads. And Venables is clear on the subject: "The Head is made after all the rest of the body, of silk or hair, as being of a more shining glossy colour, than the other materials, as usually the head of the fly is more bright than the body, and is usually of a different colour from the body. . . ."

Mascoll and Markham give us both interpretations of the *Treatise*'s ambiguity as between head of fly and head of bird. For the Black Leaper, Mascoll modifies the text from "wings of the red capon with a blue head" to "... the wings are made of the wings of a browne capon, with his blew feathers in the head," an intent even less clear than the *Treatise*'s. And Markham changes the drawing further to "... his wings with the browne feathers of the Mallard, and some of his blew feathers on his head. . . ." Thus Markham inexplicably changes the bird, and, furthermore, implies a dual wing (the metallic iridescent green head feathers could be construed as blue). Neither writer gives us this fly with a blue head.

In the Drake Fly, Mascoll inconsequentially adds a comma to the Berners text, but Markham makes a drastic change: "... wings of the under mayle of the Mallard, and his head made blacke. . ." So here we have a black-headed fly.

Note how one gets out of trouble if the interpretation of "head" is as head of the fly: two knotty ornithological problems are neatly solved. 1) The wings of the Black Leaper are from a red capon rather than an uncertain blue mongrel chicken. 2) The wings of the Drake Fly are brown mallard breast instead of some aberrant color phase or another species. The interpretation —fly head—is simplest and clarifies both drawings. It makes sense, and we adopt it.

DIFFICULT RESOLUTIONS. In the present stage of knowledge, secure conclu-

sions cannot be made on several critical points. In instances where it is impossible to render a logically strong judgment between choices, we present our first choice as the most likely, and alternatives as possible but less likely. The alternatives are presented in the illustrations and the table of our drawings.

Now look at the flies.

We now give our argument for the drawing of each fly.

NO. 1 DUN FLY (March)

Berners: "The downe flye the body of the downe wall & the wynges of the partridge."

Does "dun" imply May fly? The Oxford dictionary indicates that dun was a descriptive adjective in her time. Reference to "dun" meaning submago May flies seems to have come later in history through association with the fly's general hue. Our assumption is that "dun" refers to color only and does not imply a life stage of a May fly.

"Partridge" we assume to refer to common (Hungarian) partridge. Is a wing or body feather intended? Markham specifies "male," and Hills must thus have got his body feather from Markham, and not the *Treatise*; Hills further suggests that the feather was tied on as hackle. Since we assumed that a wing feather is implied if nail (breast) is not specified by Berners, we make the partridge wing feather first choice.

Hills believes that this fly is an imitation of the February Red, a stone fly; Skues says March Brown, a May fly. Either of these insects could readily be the prototype. Hills seems to have been influenced by the connotation of the modern fly "Partridge and Orange," a hackle fly, even though the use of partridge as hackle in the *Treatise* fly is not apparent.

NO. 2 ANOTHER DUN FLY (March)

Berners: "A nother downe flye the body of blacke wall; the wynges of the blackyst drake; and the Jay and the wyngs & under the tayle."

"Wings of the blackest drake" we construe to mean a dark section of flight feathers.

Two interpretations can be made of the phrase, "and the Jay under the wing and under the tail." One is that the reference means Jay feathers placed under wing and tail end of the fly. If this is followed (as Hills recommends) what feather from the Jay are used (blue feathers?) and how are they placed? There is no answer to this.

The alternative is that the text refers

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to the bird and not to the fly. That is, the fly wings are to be made from feathers from under the wing and tail of the Jay, as well as from the drake. Thus, a dual- or multiple-winged fly would result. This makes more sense in terms of construction. Maccall changes the bird but understands the meaning to be "feathers under the wings of his tails."

We conclude to stay with the Jay and take a feather from under his wing, and so make a dual-wing fly.

Both Hills and Skues believe Dun Fly No. 2 is the Olive or Blue Dun.

NO. 3 THE STONE FLY (4pts)

Bernard: "The stone fly. The body of black or wail; & yellow under the wings, and under the tail; & the wings of the drake."

This fly and its dressing have an unbroken history to modern times. It is one fly that is unmistakable in identification and one where the directions show the Trout to be clearly imitative of nature.

Making the black wool body yellow under wing and tail pinpoints a conspicuous feature in the color pattern of some of the larger stone fly adults. This interpretation seems inconsistent with our interpretation of the text of Dun Fly No. 3; if it is, in fact, inconsistent, then the error lies with Dun Fly No. 2 rather than here; for this fly is known without question. However order of directions differs: in the case of the Stone Fly the phrase "and yellow under wing and tail" follows "body" and hence should be related to the body in some way. In the case of Dun Fly No. 2 the phrase "and the Jay under wing and tail" follows the wing instruction and so seems to call for Jay feathers in the fly wing.

"Wings of the drake" we again construe to mean sections of flight quills. The wings of the stone fly (in flight) are large and conspicuous. They could have been dressed large. Cotton gives this specific instruction, and we follow it.

NO. 4 REDDY FLY (4pts)

Bernard: "In the begynnyngs of May a good flye. the body of reddyd wail and lapid aboarts wyth blacke sykles; the wyngs of the drake & of the redder capons hackyll."

The archaic word "reddyd" escapes the Oxford dictionary. According to Duggan, "it is normally found only as a description of streaky bacon." But for anglers, the word is presumably clarified by Maccall, who gives the fly the title "Reddy Fly."

"Wings of the drake and of the red

continued

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elsewhere in the *Treatise* the word "pyrenion" is used for ant.

Hills seems to make a good case here for the subimage of the May fly (Green Drake, *Ephemera*) as the natural meant by the *Treatise*. Sloane thinks it is the Alder.

NO. 3 TANDY FLY (June)

Barnes: "The tandy flye at saynt Wylliams days, the body of tandy wall & the wynges contrary ether against ether of the whitest mayle of ye wythe drake."

"Tandy" becomes "tawny" in MacCall and Maricham.

This is the only fly with directions for the form, or forming, of the wing. The literal translation would be "wings opposite, one against the other." This Hills interprets as meaning feathers set "back to back" and this seems reasonable. The implication of these instructions seems to be that the identity of the two light mallard breast feathers should be preserved after they are set on the hook.

As with the Maure Fly, Hills makes a case for the image of the May fly (Green Drake, *Ephemera*). Sloane thinks it is the Oak Fly.

NO. 10 WASP FLY (July)

Barnes: "The waspe flye, the body of blacke wall & lappid above at yeelow thredes the winges of the beards."

This fly's name and dressing are obviously related and provide another example of the *Treatise* copying nature. (Sloane says "probably a crane fly.") Great Oxford gives only a primary meaning of wasp as referring to the insect.

Should the body be formed in an hourglass shape? It would not take much ingenuity or imagination to tie it that way. Perhaps the wings would also have been tied flat. We have presented an alternate Wasp Fly tied this way. This fly and the following Shell Fly will give the reader examples of the down-wing interpretation which generally we have rejected.

"Wing of the buzzard" is presumed to refer to flight feathers. By Maricham's time the directions called for "wings of the downe of a Buzzard."

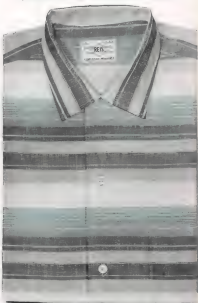
NO. 11 SHELL FLY (July)

Barnes: "The shell flye at saynt Thomas days, the body of grene wall and lappid above with the herte of the pecke taylor: wynges of the beards."

This fly has a history that may be associated with the present Grasshopper.

continued

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BIRNERS

continued

The color and material fit this insect rather well. As Hills points out, the *Treatise* date of the fly (July) is late for the actual emergence dates but many of the caddis would be grannom-like in general appearance. Skues says the Shell Fly is "probably one of the green-bellied sedges."

The name Shell Fly is curious. If it is the grannom, or other caddis, could this refer to the case or "shell" or the larva?

Wing of buzzard light feathers would be tied down wing if the fly were a strict imitation, but we have not assumed such strictness, and, as we said above, we find that the weight of the evidence is for uprights.

NO. 12 DRAKE FLY (August)

Berners: "The drake fly, the body of blacke will and lapped above with black sylken wynges of the mayle of the blacke drake with a blacke head."

"Drake" (like "dan") has a specialized meaning in fly-fishing. It refers to adult May flies. As in the case of "dan," it seems likely that "drake" in the entomological sense was not intended in the *Treatise*. The earliest Oxford dictionary example of this usage is in 1688 (Franch's *Northern Memoirs*): "It was only with drakes that I killed these trout." Oxford also gives "Drake-Fly," meaning "an artificial fly dressed with breast leathers of a drake" and cites the *Treatise* as an example.

Cotton gives another plausible reason for the association of ornithological and entomological meanings: "... and his [Green] Drake tail turns up towards his back, like a mallard, from whence, unquestionably, he has his name of the Green-drake." "Drake" as synonymous with the May fly, or May flies in general, was evidently well established by the mid-17th century.

One has to dispose of precisely what

is meant by "mail of the black drake with black head." There seem to be at least four possibilities:

1) As proposed by Hills: "some specially coloured dark mallard feather, only to be found on a black headed drake."

2) Also by Hills: "black head refers not to the bird but the feather, and means one with a black or dark base."

3) The reference was to the drake of another species of duck that had a black head.

4) "With a black head" refers to the fly, not the bird (the interpretation spelled out in Markham): "... and his head make blacke".

Of these, No. 2, favored by Hills, seems a farfetched interpretation. Hills apparently intuitively assumes that "black Drake" means "black mail of the drake," and this would not be unreasonable if one could dispose of "with a black head." The fourth alternative above can be considered on the same basis as "red capon with a blue head" (Black Leaper), and we have followed it with a black-headed fly. Alternatives 1 and 3 are in effect the same except that Hills held to a variation of the mallard rather than a different species of duck.

The problem with changing the species of bird is that "drake" has the special meaning of male of the mallard, and it does not seem reasonable that the *Treatise* would expect breast-leathers from a different duck to be used. Drake does have the more generalized meaning of males of any species of duck. In British fauna the choice of alternative species is not great, and narrows to two alternatives, and of these, the tufted duck is an easy first choice. But because the fly is named Drake Fly one needs to be cautious about going against the primary connotation of the word as used elsewhere in the *Treatise*.

This concludes the discussion of Juliana's trout flies, which we hope has been "of interest to gentle and noble men"—and women—and not idlers.

NEXT WEEK:

DAME JULIANA'S LEGACY

Surveying the vast field of angling literature since Berners, John McDonald shows how her *Treatise* has influenced the growing sport of fishing for 500 years and left its imprint on everything that has been written by later authorities.

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IN A PARIS WOOD

continued from page 10

junior and military members. Though the aim of the club is to popularize riding, the \$70 dues and \$70 initiation fee make the place, as a secretary explained, "un accessible aux gens d'argent, et aux riches." French Olympic dressage training is done on Éclair's preserve, and there are a dozen horse shows a year to which the public is invited. But, unless one is a member of a society or owns a home, there is no horseback riding in the Bois, save for ponies which can be hired by children.

The other horsey neck, the Polo de Paris, invites the public to fox matches on its greenward not far from Longchamp, but tea on the terrace is a plush and private affair, which might draw such members as the Marquis de Ganay, the British Ambassador; Sir Gladwyn Jebb; the Count Robert de Launay-Laurion; or any number of baronetted Rothschilds, whose forebears started the club in 1886.

Crustiest of all is the Tir aux Pigeons, where 1,000 carefully screened families gather in a manicured park of exquisite flower beds, pebbled paths and still, silver ponds to play tennis, skate in season, and shoot live pigeons. A pair of *pousines de basket* is kept on hand to occupy the liveliest of the youngsters. The children's other activities are pretty much restricted to the use of bicycles, tricycles and scooters, and even these are strictly forbidden on Saturday, Sunday and holiday afternoons.

The adults' sport of pigeon shooting, which is forbidden every day in most countries, requires the services of 6,000 pigeons a year, all of which are imported from Spain. Birds cost about \$1.50 each and are kept for a month (at \$3 francs per day per pigeon) to fatten them up for D day. About 10%; die before the moment of truth arrives, about 40% fly off unseathed and roost in the Arch of Triumph and the Eiffel Tower, Spanish veterans of the Bois campaign, far from the homeland in plastic cages as they come as mercenaries.

But, for the Parisian possessed neither of a club invitation, the price of an initiation fee, nor even as *fofo*, the subway arrives at the door of the Bois, and there is plenty inside. There is fishing in the waterways, stocked by the city with small carp; cruising by rowboat in the Bois's great lakes, Lac Supérieur and Lac Inférieur; soccer and baseball and model-plane flying on the Champ d'Entraînement. There

is swimming in a floating swimming pool tied up along the banks of the Seine, and there is the little train of the Bois de Boulogne driven by an engineer in a boat and faded blue denim that cinkles its bell and skitters up from the Porte Maillot through a pine forest covered with brown-needle broadloom and spread with spindly chairs that look like ballerinas. It stops at the Jardin d'Acclimatation, and the children gear through the gates en masse to a cruise on the Enchanted River, a ride on a carousel, a stroll through the avenues of ragged jacks and lozels, peacocks and Chinese pheasants, and inevitably a lick of *la tarte au pain*, known in other circles as cotton candy.

Bagatelle by D'Arnis

On a pleasant Sunday in July, 30,000 will troop through the children of Bagatelle built by the Count of Artois on a bet with Marie Antoinette. The count had it finished within a few months, held a far-famed reception, at which he received the king, the queen and the court. Black swans float on the waterways of the gardens, and the prize rooms of their nursery carry such names as First Love, Mme. Vincent Auriol and Sutter's Gold.

Under the plane trees of the Bois, where the Seine comes to cool the green borders, cars from Sweden and motorcycles from Denmark are parked in the shade. Trailers rest under the willows, campers from beyond the Rhine snooze under canvas, and wash bowls in a pot. Forty Germans, lately disgorged from a bus up from Düsseldorf, have opened their collapsible kitchen and are peeling potatoes and mixing batter. They needn't have brought their own food, for a commissary on the premises sells eggs, cheese and—what else?—canned *croquemons*.

The mailer is cracking into the ball on the Jeu de Polo not a hundred yards away, and over on Lac Inférieur a gentleman has parked his motorized bicycle and stuck a bamboo pole through the reeds in hopes of snaring a carp. Little boys in overalls are voyaging aboard a carousel over in the Jardin d'Acclimatation; some of the best people, having tea at Pét Caletan, are up to their spurs in pebbles and plink geraniums. The church bells of Paris bong loud and clear over the meadows of the Bois, where the cows low, and, somewhere down in the city, a racing type is getting down a box to inspect *la jument* and *le fofo*, a little more rose than gray now with the years, but just the thing for the leaf-green days ahead up in the greenery. ■■■

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INDIANAPOLIS

continued from page 15

with those having teeth strong enough to chew. Let us protect the spectators as well as we know how and make the courses as safe for the drivers as we can and provide them with equipment that is as safe as we can make it; but by all means let us race.

Indianapolis, of course, epitomizes American racing at its biggest, richest, most dangerous and, to many, most exciting. It is like an enormous pageant in three acts: first, the last days of practice in costly and intricate roadsters that are built especially for the Brickyard's left-hand turns; second, the qualifying rounds, on the two weekends before race day, in which the drivers scrap for the best places in the starting lineup; finally, the 500 miles of flat-out competition before the largest sports gathering in the country—between 175,000 and 200,000 persons.

The old Brickyard has a new look this year, with a stable grandstand replacing the old bleachers behind the pits on the home stretch. A five-story tower of glass and steel tops its mid-section and gives it its name—the Tower Terrace. Gone is the old officials' stand, the Pagoda, which identified the speedway in the public mind as unmistakably as Churchill Downs's twin spires symbolize the Kentucky Derby. A low concrete safety wall now sets off the pit area from the track; the cars can enter the pits only at a gap at the north end of the straight and leave them at a gap at the south.

Now, also, are the Indianapolis engines. Reduced from a maximum of 274 to 226 cubic inches (from 183 to 171 for supercharged cars) in a move to rat back the Brickyard's awesome speeds, they inspired the most popular guessing game of the practice days: whether or not the fastest 1967 cars would equal last year's record 145,934 mph qualifying run by the eventual

winner, Pat Flaherty. Weighty arguments advanced by experts supported both sides. Speeds up to 147 mph were predicted at a late hour, and many a near saw stubby Paul Russo sitting on the pole in the latest version of the supercharged V-8 Novi Special, which led most of the way last year until it cracked up with a blowout on the 22nd lap. Oldtimer Russo, veteran of 11 "500s," was paired with another old campaigner, and one of the great ones, Tony Bettenhausen. But Bettenhausen was having violent engine trouble with his Novi and he hardly expected to qualify for the 33-car field until the final weekend.

The chassis builders and mechanics, naturally, saw the reduction in engine size as a challenge to their ingenuity to produce more speed. They cropped an average of four inches from the width of the old cars in the new models and juggled suspension systems and weight distribution to give the cars better traction in the corners, where speeds have soared in the past decade. Straightaway speeds have stayed about the same.

As usual, the large majority of chassis came from the small but bustling Glendale, Calif. workshop of Frank Kurtis. Among the other body builders, Eddie Kasma and A. J. Watson, both West Coast men, stood out. Kasma fielded the potent white racer that appears on this week's cover for the USAC national champion driver, Jim Bryan (see page 16) and another car for the 1966 race winner, Johnnie Parsons. When Parsons wrecked it in practice, Kasma flew to Indianapolis and rebuilt it in frantic haste. Watson is the graying boy wonder who built the winners of the past two "500s" for Tulsa's racing perfectionist, 33-year-old John Zink.

Zink's No. 1 driver, Troy Rattman,

QUALIFIERS ON THE FIRST WEEKEND

CAR NO.	DRIVER	MAKE OF CHASSIS-BODY	MAKE OF ENGINE	AVERAGE SPEED
32	PAT FLAHERTY	KURTIS 100-00	OFFENHAUSER	145,934
31	BOBIE JACKS	KASMA 100-01	OFFENHAUSER	140,231
33	TROY RATTMAN	A. J. WATSON (1955)	OFFENHAUSER	140,220
34	BOB ROSENBERG	KURTIS 100-02	OFFENHAUSER	140,201
4	JOHN W. RYD	KURTIS 100-03	OFFENHAUSER	140,181
5	JOHN W. RYD	KURTIS 100-04	OFFENHAUSER	140,180
35	ED ELZMAN	KURTIS 100-05	OFFENHAUSER	140,177
36	AL KELLER	KURTIS 100-06	OFFENHAUSER	140,150
37	ELMER GEORGE	KURTIS 100-07	OFFENHAUSER	140,139

the 6-foot 4-inch Californian who won the 1952 race at 22, was fresh from a winning stock car season on the Coast. He took the new car while Bud Larson, Kansas City's blond, husky Brickyard rookie, who was a sensation on the USAC championship circuit last season, took the old Flaherty car.

Big Jim Bryan arrived with a straw cowboy hat, cowboy boots, Levi's, a supply of cigars and Krumm's latest Dean Van Lira Special, artfully tuned by Chief Mechanic Clint Beamer. Pat O'Connor, who was a solid second last year until a magneto broke, breezed in from Monza. He had been testing tires there for Firestone in preparation for the June 29 race, which will match "500" drivers against Europe's best, blazing around the Monza oval with an oversized Indy car in the world record time of 170.8 mph.

Against these young chargers stood the old guard of Russo, 43, the curvy Fred Agabashian, 42, and Sam Hanks, 43. Hanks alone had been toughened by recent racing experience in stock cars. He needed all of it, too, for his Beland Exhaust Special had the trickiest engine arrangement of any car at the speedway. The engine lay on its side, producing the lowest profile but also some of the meanest handling.

No practice in recent memory produced so many slips and slides—13 serious incidents in all and one fatality. Giuseppe (Nino) Farina, Italy's 50-year-old former world champion who failed to qualify a Ferrari-engined Kurtis-Kraft last year, returned with an Offy-Kurtis. He was never quite at home on the track. When he loaned the car to Keith Andrews, winner of the 1954 Pikes Peak hill climb, for a practice run, Andrews spun, slid and hurtled backward into a concrete abutment. He died in the cockpit.

As practice time ran out last week, the young chargers were a bit ahead of the grizzled veterans. Ruttman turned a lap at 144.3 mph, Pat O'Connor at 144.1. Rookie Eddie Sachs at 144. Hanks coaxed the trying Beland Special up to 143, Russo squeezed 142.5 from the Novi and Agabashian led the old guard at 142.5. Just to make sure youth had the edge, though, Bryan bit into a fresh cigar and aimed fastest of all—144.5. The first act was over.

Next morning, one of the worst traffic jams in Indianapolis history funneled into the speedway and emerged as the largest crowd ever to watch the qualifications—a fantastic, eye-popping 135,000. Heavy clouds moved overhead, but there were big patches

continued



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INDIANAPOLIS

continued

of blue; the morning air was heavy and hot. At 11 a.m., with 19 cars waiting to qualify, and just as Mercury General Manager F. C. Reith, with Speedway President Anton Hulman Jr. as passenger, bashed a two-foot-wide "rib-ton" bumper with the convertible cruiser pace car to get things going properly, it began to rain. Out came tarps and blankets to cover the cars and heaters to keep engine oil hot. Under cover went the spectators.

Now it would be a race against time to qualify as many drivers as possible. The track was not ready for three and one-half hours. Drivers fidgeted uneasily as the first heats began, fearful that they would miss a chance at the pole, which goes to the fastest qualifier on opening day.

Up front, handsome Patrick O'Connor of North Vernon, Ind., was relaxed. When his turn came he took the four laps smoothly, in the day's fastest time—an average of 143.948 mph. His fastest lap was 144.848, and it was becoming clear that estimates of speeds near 148 mph were visionary. There would be no record this day.

No record, but continuous tension. A shade slower than O'Connor went 29-year-old Eddie Sachs, Center Valley, Pennsylvania's swiftest hotel owner, with a 143.823 average and one very fast lap at 144.448.

TIME TO QUIT

Troy Ruttman squeezed his long frame into Rick's red-and-white No. 88. A fast lap of 144.293 promised an excellent chance for the pole, and then the rain came again. When it eased, and Ruttman tried once more, the track was a little slick; he tailed off to an average of 142.772. Nearly time to quit now, but Jim Bryan still had a chance at the pole if the rain held off. He blasted into the groove, turned a rapid warmup lap, but by then the crowd knew it was all over. The rain started again. In earnest; the champ would have to wait until the first fair day. With nine drivers already in the field he could aim no higher than the fourth row on race day.

Pat O'Connor, scrambled clean after his ride, standing arrow straight, turned a happy Irish face up to the pelting rain. The day and the pole were his. He had Sachs and Ruttman beside him on the front row for the big day, but he looked confident and cheerful and the weather couldn't have been better.

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The Questions

*Which do you like better,
dogs or people?*

JOHN W. CROSS JR.



Welles, Conn.
Chairman of the West-
chester Kennel Club

The obvious answer is dogs because most dogs are far more decent than most people. They ask nothing of you but a little affection. You never have to worry about their loyalty. Of course, I'm comparing dogs to run-of-the-mill people, not my close friends.

BETHNY HALL



Greenfield, N.J.
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"fists" in Junior
Shoemanship

I'm wary about dogs, but I've met so many wonderful persons who love dogs that I like people a lot, too. You can't walk a dog and he'll just give you a loving look. But if you could a person he'll snarl back. So you think you like dogs better. But you don't, not really.

BILL HUTTON



New York City and
Washington
Publisher

Dogs? You should see the mess they've made of my neighborhood. The only ones I like are hot dogs and the kind that run around tracks. A dog came at me once in the park. My owner said, "He won't bite; he has no teeth." I replied: "The teeth I see must be false."

MRS. ANNE E. COLGATE



Toms River, N.J.

Generally, I like dogs better and I would rather have dealings with them because dogs don't play politics. A dog is honest all his life and nothing can change him. There is no loyalty that can compare to a dog's. He has been known to lick the hand that beats him.

GEORGE F. POLEY



Philadelphia
President, Fido Dog
Show Organization,
Inc.

Dogs. When you deal with the public you deal with all classes of people, but there's no caste among dogs. Whether you're rich or poor, a gentleman or a hunk, your dog will love you just the same. You find the same loyalty and affection among people, but it is very rare.

MRS. GEORGE O. MILTENBERGER



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Dogs. I like my dog even better than my husband. My dog is a better companion and never talks back or tells me what to do. Furthermore, he has a beautiful pedigree that I can trace back on a number of generations. And he's much easier to feed than my husband.

WILLIAM HENDRIX



*Minnehaha, N.J.
Novel writer on
animals*

I like both. Dogs possess all our virtues, except as in many, and have none of our vices.

Mark Twain said: "If you pick up a starving dog and make him prosperous, he will never bite you. That is the principal difference between a dog and a man." And I go along with Mr. Twain.

BELLY SAUND



*Geneva, Switzerland
Airline executive*

I think it was Schopenhauer, the German philosopher, who said that the more he saw of people, the better

he liked animals. I'm not that disillusioned. I like children best. Then I like my friends. Dogs are next, and my favorite among them is our St. Bernard rescue dog.

HOWARD G. MAKELIN



*San Francisco
Auto dealer*

I haven't known many persons I liked more than my bloodhounds. Other than my wife no person is as close to me. They are my pride and joy. They often locate lost children when parents ask my help. I recently received a medal for the lost children my dogs found.

WILLIAM A. ROCKEFELLER



*President
Westminster Kennel
Club*

If a man likes dogs he will seldom see one he dislikes. You can't say the same for people. We get more loyalty

and affection from dogs than we do from people. But we must live with people. The real challenge is in making friends that will live us as much.

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and team, individual or competitive accuracy bouts. A novel version is our proposed use of a blunt-toothed circular saw, and optional equipment will be a pair of heavy winter mittens.

If the fellows at Princeton would care to match throws, we of Syracuse Hall hereby cordially extend an open invitation to all challengers.

MIKE BLAKE, TOM FRIEBER, MIKE ALLENBAUM, JOE WHITE, BYRON HENRY, DAVID FISHER, JIM HOOKER, JOHN HURRY,

PAUL KETTER, DON FORTINELLO
Oxford, Ohio

FRIEBER: HISTORIAN'S REPORT

Sir:

I read with considerable interest your brief remarks on Friebes. After discussing the matter with members of the Graduate College Lawn Friebes Association, I decided that you might be interested in some of the historical background of the game, which I have uncovered in my researches as historian of the association.

Our association's Archive of Rules informs me that it originated at the Theta Delta Chi chapter at Dartmouth. While it flourished in New England colleges, it was played with much more elaborate rules and terminology. The disc was called a "prattle," and the official, legal catch, which is one-handed, was referred to as a "snaffle."

At Princeton it has become, among the undergraduates, a rather sinister and admittedly skillish pastime, instead of the skilled competitive sport, adapted from the original principles of the game, played by the Graduate College Lawn Friebes Association. It is insured to say that anyone can learn to play in 18 minutes, for the complexity of throwing methods, and the strategic shortness of the accomplished Friebesmen can be acquired only after long practice and experience, and novices are quite out of place in a serious match.

But let me say again, on behalf of the entire GCLFA, that despite minor inaccuracies and omissions your statements were in general just, and that you have done a great service in furthering the advancement of Friebes on a national level.

Friebes, sir, is not a game; it is a way of life.

ROBERT S. HALLER, GCLFA
Princeton, N.J.

FRIEBER: PRINCETON

Sir:

Friebes has been played on the Amherst campus ever since that fall day in 1949 when a sophomore slipped on the steps of Johnson Chapel and lost control of his tray of a local brew. Several dormmates walking nearby were stunned to see that the tray flipped and glided through the air. Determined to investigate this phenomenon, they enlisted the aid of the late physics professor Aaron Friebes, who personally supervised experiments on the quad.

Ambient men taught Friebes to girls at Smith College, where it enjoyed immediate success. The game was introduced to Princeton by a wandering Smithie and apparently has caught on there.

We hope that this clears up the question of the origin of Friebes to the satisfaction of all enthusiasts.

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summer time. That's
why millions of
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Some of the sharpest shooters in the ancient and honorable game of golf are the top executives of blue chip corporations who appreciate the game's opportunities for active relaxation and easy camaraderie. One of the best is Frank Pace, shown above (right), with old pro Paul Runyan at this year's Bing Crosby Invitational, the new president of General Dynamics Corporation, a billion-dollar complex producing electronic devices that range from the atomic submarine to intercom systems. Pace, a 44-year-old Arkansan, has played in the National Amateur, won the '37 Arkansas Invitational and today still plays in the 70s. While in Washington as President Truman's Director of the Budget and Secretary of the Army, Pace was tennis champion of the Congressional Country Club and an executive member of the National Squash Racquets Association.



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